INTERNATIONAL

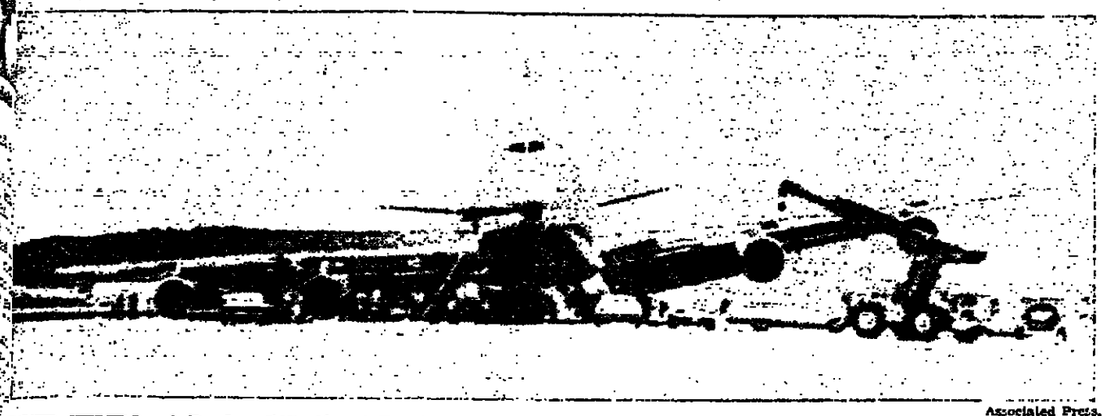
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Variable with ...ng western winds. Temp. 46-41 (8-5). ...ariable. Yesterday's temp. 57-39 (... ROME: Showery. Temp. 63-39 (6-4). ...in change. Yesterday's temp. 45-41 ...NEL: Moderate. ROSIE: Unsettled. (2-2). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. ... Yesterday's temp. 36-31 (2.—1). ...TIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 6 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast
Belgium ..... 30 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 30 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 0.75 D.M | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland ..... 1/9 | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... 1.IL1.00 | U.S. Military 50.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

034 * * PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1969 Established 1887



Associated Press.

LED JUMBO—A Boeing-747 sits at Renton Municipal Airport, its right wing canted, after it undershot the ...y and damaged one of four landing-gear units. Damage was also done to an engine and several tires.

...oeing-747 Jumbo Damaged in Landing Near Seattle

...TTLE, Dec. 14 (AP).—A ...new $20 million Boeing-...mbo jet landed short on ...90-foot runway at nearby ...Municipal Airport yes-...disabling one of four ...-gear units, damaging ...ine and blowing several ...

...company called it a "mis-...tion" by the pilot. The ...ent made no mention of ...crosswind that was blow-ing at the time, which at first was believed responsible for the accident.

There were no injuries. Only the test crew was aboard.

'Durability Proved'

The plane had been flown from Boeing Field to Renton, a few miles south, for refitting at the company's plant there for commercial service.

Boeing said the accident proved "the durability and safety characteristics" built into the 747 for landing under emergency conditions.

Pan American has ordered 33 of the 350-seat jets for the Atlantic run. Shortly before the accident Pan Am had accepted delivery of another 747, the first one turned over to an airline.

Boeing described the damage as "superficial" and said the plane continued on its remaining "three landing gear" until it was braked to a stop 2,500 feet down the runway.

When the right landing gear unit partially collapsed, the right wing canted downward and part of the cowling of the outboard engine was torn off.

The airport was closed for about two hours until the 355-ton plane was towed away. Fire officials feared the hazard of possible fuel spillage.

...on Slated Announce ...v Pullout

Carroll Kilpatrick

...NGTON, Dec. 14 (WP). ...t Nixon will make a ...o-television address to the ... 6 p.m. (2300 GMT) to-...o announce further troop ...ls and to give a progress ... Vietnam.

...hite House announced to-...the President would speak ... about five minutes, to ... a pledge he made at his ...ference last Monday to ...re-Christmas report on ...ation.

...on said then that there ... an announcement of a ...troop withdrawal "within ...two or three weeks" and ...come during his brief ...

...have circulated for at ... weeks that Mr. Nixon ...nnounce an additional ...d of up to 50,000 Amer-...s from Vietnam.

...ct number has been kept ...cret at the White House ...med officials would only ...t the number would ap-...50,000. They warned that ...be somewhat higher or ...

...n's orders to bring 60,000 ...combat troops home by ...as met and surpassed by ...sand earlier this month. ...st summer the President, ...s conference, expressed ... that he would be able ... home 100,000 men this ... goal is not expected to ...mit the orders for that ...ps to leave Vietnam are ...o be given in the Pres-...dress tomorrow night.

...radual Process

...e stalemate at the Paris ...s, Mr. Nixon is putting ...al emphasis on the Viet-...a program, a gradual ...er of the battlefield ...ilitary to beefed-up South ...e forces. In his news con-...e warned Hanoi that it ... better to negotiate now ...n after the Vietnamiza-...am has been completed. ... the Communists that ... United States leaves, ... have a much harder ... to negotiate with than ...hen we were there."

...sident's first order to ...

...ed on Page 3, Col. 1)

Even If Only Hearsay

GIs Had Orders in 1967 To Report War Crimes

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Well before the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians by American soldiers at My Lai, American military headquarters in Saigon had issued a detailed, five-page directive requiring immediate reports up the chain of command on any violation of the Geneva conventions.

Every soldier witnessing or even hearing of a possible war crime was required by the directive to inform his commanding officer without delay—under penalty of two years of hard labor and a dishonorable discharge.

A special Army investigative board under Lt. Gen. William R. Peers and Attorney Robert MacCrate is trying to determine why this elaborately planned reporting system apparently failed in March, 1968, following the attack on My Lai.

After more than a week of closed-door interrogations in an underground hearing room in the Pentagon, the board has determined that the commander of the Americal Division, Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, had reports of a possible massacre and instructed a brigade commander, Col. Oran K. Henderson, to investigate.

According to sources close to the board, the two-to-three-page investigative report that was turned in about a month later insisted that there was no indiscriminate killing of civilians.

Deaths Explained

Somewhat more than 20 civilians, the report said, were killed, apparently from a combination of artillery fire, fire from helicopter gunships and small-arms cross-fire between American and Viet Cong units.

"If I had been in Koster's place and I relied on the guy who handed in such a report, I would have dropped the matter there, too," said one senior Army official.

The Army board is trying to determine whether the on-the-scene investigation was essentially correct, whether it failed to probe deeply enough to dig out the truth, or whether it was a conscious effort to cover up a mass killing of innocents.

In order to answer these questions the board must first reconstruct the events of March 16, 1968, when the hamlet was overrun, and subsequently when the field investigation of the alleged war crimes took place.

Directive on War Crimes

The New York Times has obtained a copy of Directive No. 20-4 requiring reports on such incidents. It was issued to all military units in Vietnam on April 27, 1967.

All incoming officers and enlisted men are supposed to be briefed on its requirements when they first report for duty in Vietnam. Army sources say that normally an hour is devoted to that part of the orientation briefing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Ex-POWs Hail Red Treatment

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Two American helicopter crewmen released by the Viet Cong after 38 days of captivity said yesterday they could not go to war again against the Communists because of the good care they received while held prisoner.

"I could never take arms against these people, the way they treated me," said Sgt. Vernon C. Shepard, 21. "These people took the best care of us they could as far as medical and food. We got primarily the same thing as they did."

Warrant Officer Michael T. Peterson, 21, said: "I feel that it really would be hard for me to fight them again in that area, in that province. They did save my life. Let's face it, as far as my wounds were concerned, they did take pretty good care of me. I can't say I agree with their political views and whatnot. I really don't feel I could go to war against them again, perhaps in some other province but not that particular area."

Supreme Court Again Speeds Desegregation

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The Supreme Court yesterday ordered six school districts in four Southern states to achieve "complete student desegregation" by next Feb. 1.

The action overturned a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit 13 days ago that had given the schools until the opening of the 1970 fall term to achieve racial integration.

While the decision officially applied only to the six districts, it had broad potential significance for the rest of the South. It established for the first time what the court meant by integrating "at once" and indicated how the judges would rule on similar cases in the future.

The decision came in two forms: a brief unsigned unanimous opinion that dealt with three Louisiana cases and an order for an injunction signed by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black applying to one district each in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

Parents' Appeal Filed

The distinction was only procedural. Parents of school children in the three Louisiana districts had already filed a formal appeal with the court to speed up integration so they got an opinion. In the other three cases, only an application for an injunction had been filed pending an appeal.

In the Louisiana cases, the court specified that the school districts were to adopt desegregation plans submitted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which have already been in existence for several months.

But the Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi districts were directed to put into effect "full implementation of complete desegregation on or before Feb. 1, 1970," without reference to any plan. In the Alabama and Georgia districts, HEW plans have been prepared, but in the Mississippi district, there have been only two local plans, both rejected by the courts.

This raised the possibility that the court would order the Feb. 1 deadline in the future not merely for those districts for which HEW plans exist but also for those whose

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Bomb Dead Mourned By Italians

Extremist Groups Raided by Police

ROME, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI publicly deplored today the bombings in Rome and Milan Friday that "struck so many innocent victims and saddened the entire nation."

Fourteen persons were killed and more than 80 injured in the explosions of three bombs in Rome and one in Milan.

The pope, addressing crowds gathered in St. Peter's Square for his customary Sunday noon blessing, termed the bombings "cowardly and wicked terrorist misdeeds" that could but serve to remind public opinion of "better ideals" and an appreciation of the values that make life "free, civilized, harmonious and Christian."

The pope urged his listeners to "disavow" the egoism that motivated the bombings by showing more "kindness, compassion, spirit of goodness and love."

Funeral in Milan

Even as the pope was speaking, preparations were under way in Milan for a funeral service in the cathedral. Giovanni Cardinal Colombo, archbishop of Milan, will officiate at the mass.

Milan policemen searched the cathedral for explosives and made security plans. Meanwhile, dozens of persons whose political views were known to be of the extreme left or right were being questioned.

Directors of the "Association for Cultural and Friendly Relations With the Chinese Popular Republic," an "extremist" organization, protested a police search of their headquarters.

It was reported that policemen had been sent to Switzerland to investigate, with the collaboration of local authorities, pro-Chinese groups operating in that country which are known to supply funds to organizations in Italy. Police were said to have been sent to Austria and north Italy to check on suspects.

Results Lacking

There was no indication, however, that any positive results had been achieved.

Although the government has banned public meetings for the present, political leaders aired their views at "internal party" gatherings or to "groups of party directors."

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, speaking to a group of Christian Democratic party leaders in Rome, said that the violence and opportunism of those who hoped to profit by the fear and disorder caused by the bomb attacks had been met by decisive action by the government to capture the criminals and by unanimous condemnation by labor unions and private citizens.

He said it is now up to the "political forces of the majority" to give a "responsible and working answer" to the provocation.

One Group Suspected

MILAN, Dec. 14 (AP).—Police confirmed today that the four bombs exploded in Milan and Rome had been prepared by the same organization.

A police source also said that the organization appeared to be the same one that set off explosions on seven trains Aug. 9, injuring 12 persons throughout the country.

At that time, police indicated that they believed the explosions were the work of extremists opposing an agreement to settle the Alto Adige dispute between German-speaking and Italian-speaking groups. But no arrests were made and the case remains unsolved.

AP.

FATAL HIJACK—Senegali Mohammed Ali (above left), Yemeni Hamed Idriss Sayid (above right), and Ethiopian Mahmoud Suleiman (at right) tried to hijack an Ethiopian airliner. Ali and Sayid were killed by Ethiopian security men. Suleiman was arrested in Madrid before the plane took off.

Ethiopian Crew Slays 2 Would-Be Hijackers

ATHENS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—An Ethiopian Airlines Boeing-707 flew to Addis Ababa yesterday with two bodies aboard—those of a pair of hijackers killed during a mid-air attempt to seize the plane.

The men were shot by security guards in a dramatic gun battle, 30 minutes after the four-engined jet had left Madrid Friday en route to Addis Ababa with scheduled stops in Rome and Athens.

Greek police decided to take no action in the case after passengers told them that the shooting occurred outside Greek air space, presumably while over Spain or Italy.

(In Rome, airport officials said the plane's captain—identified by Greek police as American Lem Tew—said he could not land as scheduled in Rome because the plane was under the control of the hijackers at the time.)

The plane landed in Athens at 12:30 a.m., apparently undamaged in the affray, and was allowed to continue its flight yesterday.

Police identified the dead men as a 19-year-old Yemeni student and a 24-year-old Senegalese businessman.

(In Damascus, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), said the dead men—identified as Mohammed Ali and Hamed Idriss Sayid—had been members of the organization, which is dedicated to the independence of Moslem Eritrea from predominantly Christian Ethiopia. The front has staged four previous attacks against Ethiopian aircraft.)

An Italian passenger, Countess Patrizia de Blanck, described the shooting, as follows:

"A black man came into the first-class compartment carrying a pistol and tried to force the hostess into opening the door into the pilots' compartment.

"A man sitting in front of us (an Ethiopian security guard) struggled with the black man and forced him to turn his pistol against himself and fire.

"Then he took out a pistol with a silencer on it and fired several shots into the black man's head."

The countess said she heard several more shots from the tourist compartment.

"There seemed to be blood everywhere," she said. "The pilot put the plane in a steep dive. He told us he dropped from 10,000 meters to 4,000 to avoid losing pressurization."

None of the 14 passengers aboard the plane was injured. Harry Jacobi, 40, of New York, said "We all had champagne and offered toasts to our good fortune."

The plane survived despite a gun battle in the tourist compartment between one of the would-be hijackers and the guards. A stray bullet could have pierced the relatively thin skin of the fuselage, causing the pressurized air inside the aircraft to rip out with explosive force.

In the tourist compartment, said passenger Ray Calcutt, of London, a stewardess began running and when he turned to look, he saw three men scuffling. Two shots were fired and a "security guard" ran from the first-class compartment with a gun in his hand.

"He dashed by me and went to the back. This guy was still kicking and struggling. But (the guard) fired maybe four or five more shots and the other bloke was suddenly absolutely very dead."

The passengers said the crew searched the dead men and found that each was carrying $500 in cash and explosive devices with fuses attached.

After the plane landed here, police took the passengers to an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pravda Hints Rebuff of U.S. Mideast Plan

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (AP).—Pravda indicated today that the Soviet Union plans to reject the U.S. proposal for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The Soviet Communist party organ noted that Secretary of State William Rogers called the proposal "balanced."

But, Pravda charged, "the obvious fact that the United States is supporting the Israeli ruling circles and their aggressive actions cannot be hidden."

Mr. Rogers described the U.S. plan, put forth as part of the four-power negotiations on the Middle East, in a speech Dec. 9 in Washington.

Cairo has opposed the proposal as a "piecemeal solution" designed to split the Arab world.

Pravda today made the first Soviet comment on the proposal.

"Events show that U.S. ruling circles, as before, still maintain a one-sided, clearly anti-Arab position," it said.

The U.S. proposals was believed to have been the main topic of an Egyptian-Soviet meeting last week in Moscow.

Kremlin leaders and an Egyptian delegation led by Anwar Sadat, President Nasser's personal representative, discussed the Middle East situation with Kremlin leaders during a four-day visit.

Today's statement in Pravda seemed to be a result of the meeting.

Ulbricht Unmoved By Bonn

Speech Spells Out E. German Stance

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Dec. 14 (WP).—East German Communist leader Walter Ulbricht spoke for eight hours Friday, providing seven full pages of copy for his Sunday newspapers, but giving Western officials here little solid to rejoice about.

In the speech to the 12th central committe plenum Mr. Ulbricht made better relations with West Germany dependent on his age-old condition that Bonn recognize the sovereignty of East Germany.

A Social Democratic party spokesman said that Mr. Ulbricht had been "talking around the subject" and added that recognition was out of the question.

Egon Franke, Socialist minister for Inter-German Relations, said, however, that the speech would be carefully analyzed to see what starting points it offered for practical agreements.

Western analysts were interested in several parts of the mammoth declaration from the 76-year-old leader.

On Russian Talks

In regard to the recently started West German-Soviet talks in Moscow, Mr. Ulbricht not only mentioned this development, but also said East Germany "would greet it if West Germany took real steps to improve relations with the U.S.S.R." East Germany, it is assumed, does not like bilateral negotiations involving Bonn of any kind—unless there is something in them for the East Berlin Communists.

Mr. Ulbricht said that it would be "in the interest of peace" if the bilateral treaty on mutual renunciation of force now under negotiation between Bonn and Moscow recognized all existing borders. This sentence indicated to some Western observers that the bilateral talks are indeed, as some have suggested, the prelude to a Soviet diplomatic effort to secure final recognition of the East German borders.

According to reports from Eastern Europe, Mr. Ulbricht opposes bilateral dealings between Bonn and his allies but has been powerless to stop this first round. Last week's central committee meeting had been postponed, in fact, because of the Dec. 3-4 Communist summit meeting which gave cautious approval to bilateral talks with the West Germans. There were few indications that the summit meeting had swayed the East German position.

On Bonn Talks

On the possibility of talks between his own government and Bonn, Mr. Ulbricht had this to say:

"If the government of West Germany wishes negotiations between the two German states over the regulating of its relations on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, such negotiations can be initiated."

This sentence appeared to be a direct response to Chancellor Willy Brandt's Oct. 28 offer of negotiations "without discrimination." But to it Mr. Ulbricht added that it was "necessary" that a "sovereign treaty" between the two states establish the basis of "unlimited sovereign recognition," "non-intervention" and acceptance of state borders.

However, he conceded publicly for the first time the Brandt Oct. 28 offer.

At one point, Mr. Ulbricht mentioned that Mr. Brandt's government program had some "positive starting points," though he took the view that only a socialist state like his own could complete the reforms proposed by Mr. Brandt.

He also ruled out that relations between East and West Germany

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...oon Chief at My Lai Calls ...rge Against Him 'Injustice'

By Anthony Ripley

...N, Texas, Dec. 14 (NYT). ...t. David Mitchell, one of ...l figures in the investi-...the alleged massacre of ...t the My Lai hamlet ...y village in South Viet-...d Friday the charges ...m were "an injustice." ...n-jawed, straightbacked ...d soldier, wearing his ...uniform, refused at a ...erence to answer most ...bout what had happened ...y on March 16, 1968.

...nly that he saw nothing ... ordinary that day. ... accused of something I ... part of," he said.

...pecifications have been ...against Sgt. Mitchell in-...arges of assault with in-...urder in the death of ...villians.

...ublished pictures of civil-...ies in the hamlet "were ...f something that could ...ened in My Lai," Sgt. Mitchell said, but he added that he saw no massacre that day.

His civilian attorney, Ossie B. Brown, of Baton Rouge, La., and his military attorney, Capt. James Bowdish, both explained that questions would be limited "to things that do not relate to the facts about the charges," against Sgt. Mitchell.

They said the news conference had been called to make the sergeant's position clear.

"The charges brought against me are an injustice and I am innocent," the sergeant said.

Sgt. Mitchell was a platoon leader in Company C, serving under Lt. William L. Calley jr., during the operation at Song My.

Lt. Calley is facing a general court-martial on charges of murdering at least 109 civilians.

Survivors of the American action that day said 567 non-combatants were killed.

Associated Press.

MEETING THE PRESS—Staff Sgt. David Mitchell (center), accused in the My Lai affair, is flanked by his civilian attorney Ossie Brown and his military counsel, Capt. James Bowdish, during a press conference the sergeant gave at Ft. Hood.

Greece Terms Withdrawal From Council a 'Proud Stand'

ATHENS, Dec. 14 (AP).—The military-backed Greek regime today defended its withdrawal from the Council of Europe and presented it as a heroic act to stave off foreign intervention in the country's domestic affairs.

Press bulletins from Premier George Papadopoulos's office expressed intense pride. They stated that "since Saturday, the premier's office has been flooded with thousands of cables hailing Greece's proud stand at the Council of Europe."

Foreign Minister Panayiotis Pipinelis, faced with suspension by the 18-member-nation council in Paris, withdrew Greece before the issue could be voted on.

Mr. Papadopoulos also announced that he will address the nation tomorrow to outline Greece's foreign policy following its withdrawal from the council.

The premier's office announcements said that "scientists, farmers, workers and youths" in their cables expressed their emotion at the historic "ochi" (no) of the country to the representatives of the Council of Europe.

(Ochi Day, a national holiday celebrated on Oct. 28, marks Greece's refusal to bow to Fascist Italy's demand to surrender in 1941.)

The bulletins said similar cables have been received from Greeks residing abroad and foreigners.

Pro-government papers played up the fact that the withdrawal from the council will benefit Greece by $150,000, the amount of its yearly contribution as a member state.

Averoff Held, Freed

ATHENS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Former Greek Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff was freed from house arrest last night and all restrictions on his movements were lifted, relatives said here.

British Begin Evacuation Of Military Bases in Libya

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Dependents of British servicemen stationed in Libya will begin returning home this month as part of a complete British military withdrawal from Libya, the Foreign Office said today.

A Foreign Office statement repeated last night's Libyan announcement that Britain had agreed to withdraw all its forces from the oil-rich North African nation by March 31, 1970.

The Foreign Office said some troops had already been withdrawn and "these movements will continue."

Britain has 2,200 soldiers in two bases in Libya, one in Tobruk and the other in Al-Adm. British sources said earlier that 500 troops had left the country Sept. 1, the day the present Libyan revolutionary regime overthrew the constitutional monarchy of King Idriss II.

The Foreign Office also said that details of the withdrawal program have yet to be worked out. A spokesman said that matters yet to be settled include:

- Facilities for British military and civil aircraft to overfly Libya.
- The future of the $250 million air defense contract signed between the Libyans and the British Aircraft Corporation.
- Libya's contract to buy an undisclosed number of British Chieftain tanks.

These contracts and agreements were in effect torn up by the revolutionary government which took over in Libya Sept. 1.

Festive Demonstrations

TRIPOLI, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The Middle East News Agency (MENA) said that the British installations will be handed over to Libya in an official ceremony sometime in March.

Huge festive demonstrations were staged in Tripoli today to celebrate the evacuation agreement, MENA added.

The agency said the crowds also shouted slogans demanding a similar rapid evacuation of the large U.S. Wheelus Air Base near Tripoli. U.S.-Libyan negotiations for the evacuation of Wheelus are scheduled to open tomorrow.

Nasser: 'A Great Victory'

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser today described the beginning of the withdrawal of British troops from Libya as "a great victory" for the entire Arab nation.

In a message to Libyan leader Col. Moamer Kazaffi, Mr. Nasser said: "The Arab world has been patiently waiting for the day when all foreign bases vanish from Arab soil."

Paris Subways Collide

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—Thirteen passengers were injured yesterday when two subway trains collided in a downtown station here. One of the trains was stopped at the Madeleine station when another train rammed into its rear carriage. Officials said two of the 13 victims were "severely injured," and that an investigation would start immediately to discover why one train caught up with the other.

E. Berlin Cool to Bonn Move to East

(Continued from Page 1)

could be described as "foreign," but neither were they "special" as contended by Bonn. He also rejected the idea that there be an "artificial roof," like the "Holy Roman Empire" over the heads of both German states.

"Why should it not be possible for the Socialist East German Democratic Republic, which for the first time in German history has made the successful transition from capitalism to socialism, to come to a neighborly cooperation with the West German social democracy?" he asked.

Also viewed as significant here was Mr. Ulbricht's demand, on top of his plea for recognition, that West Germany give up discriminating against East Germany in international organizations and in the third world.

West Germany has long fought against East Berlin's admission to international organizations, but recently it has put out hints that it might relax on this if the Communists loosened some of their own barriers with the West.

Flu Epidemic Reaches Britain

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—An influenza epidemic spread over Britain today after afflicting millions on the Continent.

Some British family doctors reported getting 100 calls a day.

In Italy, where about 15 million were reported sick, doctors believed the epidemic was past its peak. Austria reported that the virus was spreading rapidly. In France the latest flu victim was the Opéra-Comique. Because so many of its orchestra musicians are ill, the management canceled a concert for next Saturday.

2 Hijackers Shot Dead by Plane Guards

Ethiopian Airline On European Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

Athens hotel but kept the crew at the airport for questioning.

Crew members said the men wanted to hijack the plane to Aden, but gave no reason.

The plane was seized just after it took off from Madrid, where police already were reported enforcing special security measures at the airport because of another incident during the day.

Mr. Jacobi said crew members told him police at the Madrid airport had arrested a man carrying explosives who arrived earlier Friday from Switzerland.

(In Madrid, police held a 24-year-old Ethiopian student, Mahmoud Suleiman, who they said had tried to board the flight armed with plastic explosives, two detonators and a pistol.)

Airline Policy

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian airliner in which two men were killed in an attempted hijack arrived here yesterday, and the government immediately warned it would continue to take all necessary measures to protect its planes.

Ethiopian airlines have been carrying disguised security guards following a spate of hijacking and terrorist attacks on aircraft by members of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

The would-be hijackers were reported to be carrying Senegalese and Yemeni passports, but sources here said that they were Ethiopian and the passports were forged.

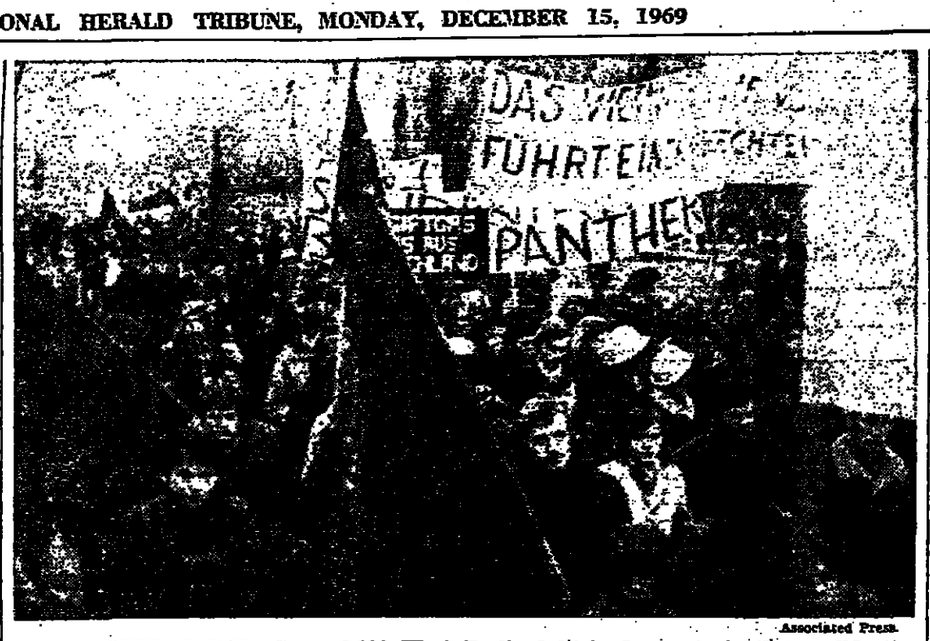
The security guards were reported to have found in their luggage propaganda leaflets for the Eritrean Liberation Front.

Police reports said the security guards use special pistols which do not endanger the safety of the plane or the life of the passengers.

Front Protests

DAMASCUS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front said yesterday that the two men were planning to distribute tracts about alleged Ethiopian massacres of Eritreans to the passengers. He also demanded that the Greek government arrest the "Ethiopian murderers."

The spokesman said ELF has cabled the Greek and Spanish heads of state seeking trial of the security guards, handing over of the bodies and the "immediate" release of a third man detained at Madrid whom he identified as ELF member Mahmoud Suleiman.



Associated Press.

SOLIDARITY MARCH—Some 3,000 West Berlin leftists demonstrate their solidarity with the Viet Cong in Vietnam and the Black Panthers in the United States. They carried red and Viet Cong flags and slogans of support.

Militants, Police Clash In Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Several hundred radical youths clashed briefly with West Berlin police units yesterday outside an American Army barracks and outside a downtown department store. Officials said no arrests were made and no serious injuries were reported.

The youths sought to stage anti-American demonstrations protesting the war in Vietnam and denouncing alleged killings in the United States of Black Panther leaders by police.

Earlier in the day, police experts defused two homemade time bombs found Friday night inside West Berlin's Amerika Haus, the American cultural center here, and in front of the offices of El Al, the Israeli airline. A third bomb, planted outside an American officers' club, exploded at midnight Friday night, setting fire to a parked car.

The police surrounded the American McNair Barracks yesterday afternoon and kept the youths 1,500 feet from the building.

The incidents at the barracks and the department store came at the end of a demonstration in which about 3,000 youths marched through downtown Berlin, carrying red flags and posters denouncing the United States. Another group of about 2,000 Communist sympathizers staged a separate march.

Police offered a $5,000 reward for any clues that could lead to the solving of the bomb attacks. Officials said they believed left-wing radicals were responsible.

Demonstration in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—Two dozen Moratorium demonstrators shivered for about 45 minutes in the courtyard of the U. S. Embassy Friday, then planted 22 small white crosses in the lawn and left.

No one opposed the action of the demonstrators, who issued "news releases" the day before inviting "all Paris Americans" to participate.

Demonstration in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Dec. 14 (AP).—More than 2,000 demonstrators against the war in Vietnam, operating in several groups, disrupted traffic in downtown Frankfurt yesterday. They stormed the airport and broke windows at the Amerika Haus cultural center.

The demonstrations started at Frankfurt's busiest downtown square, the Hauptwache, where 200 persons blocked the heavy Christmas rush traffic. Several set up small Christmas trees and attached pictures of the alleged massacre at My Lai on the trees.

W. Germans Bar Entry of Armed Black Panther

BONN, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—An American Black Panther leader was barred from entering West Germany yesterday because he might have given peaceful demonstrations here a violent character, an Interior Ministry official said.

The spokesman added that the American—referred to only as "Big Man," a member of the militant Negro movement's central committee—was also found to be armed on landing in Frankfurt earlier yesterday. The Panther leader was put on the next flight to Paris.

He was scheduled to help launch a solidarity campaign in West Germany for the Panther movement, starting in West Berlin over the weekend.

[A spokesman for the leftist Socialist German Students Association said later it plans to bring members of the Black Panther movement into West Germany via Prague or East Berlin, the Associated Press reported. An Interior Ministry spokesman also identified the Black Panther "Big Man" as Albert Howard.]

DEATH NOTICE

On Dec. 12, 1969, suddenly, in his 88th year, at his home, 21 Rue Pauline-Borghèse, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, CHARLES RODOLPHE HARGROVE, officer of the Legion of Honor, onetime correspondent of The Times, London, and The Wall Street Journal, New York. The Funeral will take place at the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, on Thursday, Dec. 18 at 11:30 a.m. The burial will be in Normandy.

Pro and Anti-War Factions Hold Low-Key Rallies in U.S.

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Opponents of the war in Vietnam held modest protests tinged with the Christmas spirit throughout the country yesterday in the second of three days set aside this month by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee for grass-roots demonstrations.

Protesters supporting the war and President Nixon's position on it, as a counterweight to the peace demonstrations, were also active. A motorcade of several hundred vehicles flying American flags honked through Brooklyn and Manhattan to a rally in Times Square.

The Moratorium Committee, which planned the protests of October and November, had designated Friday and yesterday for small, local demonstrations that ranged from Christmas caroling to town meetings on the war.

Mayor Lindsay, speaking before 1,200 people at the New York Ethical Culture Society, said:

"For the sake of our children, for the sake of the country, we must get out of this wretched war right now.

"Almost 20 years ago, John Adams said that 'America goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy.'"

"In a sense, the human consequences of My Lai have been with us for five years," the mayor continued, referring to the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians by American soldiers. "In hundreds of hamlets and villages, the same death and destruction have taken place—only without photographs to remind us of what is happening, and with death coming instantly, impersonally, insulating our fighting men and ourselves from what these acts have wrought."

The pro-war motorcade, organized by William Sempol, a 28-year-old private detective, was about a mile long. Each car or motorcycle flew at least one American flag and many had such signs as "U.S.A.—Love It or Leave It" and "Sock It to Hanoi."

About 400 persons attended the rally in Times Square. State Senator John J. Marchi joined the crowd in singing "God Bless America," and told them, "I guess we'll have to take off our 'silent majority' buttons now because the great majority of us are no longer silent."

In an interview, Mr. Sempol said he thought that "99 percent of the Moratorium's leaders are Communist." Considerable antagonism to the press was shown by some in the demonstration.

'We Are Proud'

Frequently, the demonstrators gave cheers of support for the police.

"The 'silent majority' is now being heard," Mr. Sempol said. "We are proud to be Americans."

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee, which prompted rallies in communities and on campuses throughout the country on Oct. 15 and helped to plan the mass demonstrations in Washington and San Francisco Nov. 15, had said that this month's events were to be "low-keyed, grass-roots and locally oriented protests."

The committee was joined earlier this month by the Coalition on National Priorities and Military Policy, an amalgam of 29 old-line peace groups. The coalition called for town meetings on Friday and yesterday to discuss local needs, military spending and Federal taxes in relation to the war in Vietnam.

As Varied as America

The schedule of yesterday's events was as varied as the country: a collection of funds in Prescott Ariz., for wounded soldiers and Vietnamese children; processions to state capitols in Denver, Sacramento, Calif., and Frankfort, Ky.; a rally in Detroit by Vietnam veterans opposing the war; marches in Billings, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.; the singing of Christmas carols on street corners in Washington; the distribution of leaflets to shoppers in Atlanta and Pocatello, Idaho; a student vigil at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.

In Beloit, Wis., families opposed to the war invited families supporting the war to coffee or dinner for discussions. At Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., students got pamphlets and other anti-war materials in a campaign called "Take the Moratorium Home for Christmas." In Honolulu, marchers placed "flowers for peace" at the statue of Our Lady of Peace near the Roman Catholic cathedral.

Political Note

More than 30 town meetings on the war were scheduled around the country. In one, at Rockville Centre, L. I., Eugene H. Nickerson, the executive of Nassau County, struck a political note.

Mr. Nickerson said that it was "terribly frustrating not to be able to make any impact on President Nixon." But he added that "there is something coming up in 1970" that he predicted would interest the President. "All his life," Mr. Nickerson said, "Mr. Nixon has been interested in one thing—who gets elected—and he's going to be profoundly interested in who gets elected to the Senate and House next year."

'Tell It to Hanoi'

Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative group, spearheaded the rallies by supporters of President Nixon and the war.

Besides campus rallies, the youth group distributed "Tell It to Hanoi" petitions in support of the war. A spokesman said 735,000 signatures had already been collected, and that the group hoped to have four million by next month to present to the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks.

War Crimes Directive

(Continued from Page 1)

which deals with how to treat captured enemy soldiers and civilians and the requirements to report any serious mistreatment.

According to the directive, it is a "grave breach" of the Geneva conventions of 1949 to kill, torture or injure "persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of the armed forces who have laid down their arms."

"It is the responsibility of all military personnel," the directive continued, "having knowledge or receiving a report of an incident . . . thought to be a war crime to make such incident known to his commanding officer as soon as practicable."

Effort at Detection

It went on to stress that all soldiers should "make every effort to detect war crimes" and report them. This, the order said, applied especially to all soldiers in contact with the enemy, as well as those with intelligence, police, photographic or medical assignments.

"Persons discovering war crimes will take all reasonable action under the circumstances to preserve physical evidence, to note identity of witnesses present, and to record (photograph, sketch or descriptive notes) the circumstances and surroundings," it said.

It is understood that the Peers board is looking with special interest into the two rolls of black-and-white photographs turned in after the My Lai incident by a former Army photographer, Ron Haeberle.

Unlike the color slides recently acquired by the Army from Mr. Haeberle, Army sources say, the black-and-white films do not depict signs of mass killings, but rather focus on American troops jumping out of helicopters and moving across fields. Included in the early batch was only one scene of an unidentified Vietnamese civilian lying dead on the ground, according to an officer who has seen the film.

Monks, Police Clash in Saigon; Protest Foiled

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—National police and about 100 Buddhist monks of Cambodian descent clashed for more than an hour on a Saigon street this morning after the monks attempted to march from their pagoda to the presidential palace to stage a protest demanding restoration of their status as an ethnic minority.

The monks, hurling rocks and pieces of wood, were forced back into the pagoda by more than 100 policemen wielding clubs and spraying water from fire engines. The monks wore clear plastic bags over their heads to protect them from tear gas they said police used. They said that 17 of their members were injured and 35 others were bruised in the clash.

Captured Top-Level Document Shows Hanoi Strategy Shift

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—South Vietnamese officials released to the press yesterday a captured high-level enemy document they said outlines a Communist strategy for late this year and next year of reverting to more traditional forms of guerrilla and political warfare with a view to an eventual political settlement.

The document, said by Americans to be the highest-level strategy outline captured in the war, outlines an assessment of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong position in the southern half of South Vietnam and describes, in very general terms, the thrust of military and political strategy in the future.

While various American and South Vietnamese officials have given a variety of explanations of the contents of the document, called COSVN [Central Office of South Vietnam] Resolution No. 9, American sources have read the following major points into it:

- The Communists appear to have dropped their goal in the last two years of a total victory by military means in favor of a longer-range military, guerrilla and political effort that will, in the end, result in their domination of the South and the reunification of the two countries.
- Much more emphasis is placed on political struggle than in the last two years, when documents have stressed a "quick victory" by military means. There are some hints that they would accept a political settlement before all U.S. troops are withdrawn.

The Communists feel that they can ultimately win the war if American troops are removed quickly enough. This can be achieved by continuing to inflict American casualties to keep domestic pressure on the White House to continue withdrawals, while at the same time prolonging the war to force the Americans and South Vietnamese to accept a political solution on Communist terms.

The translated English-language version of the document runs 98 single-spaced typewritten pages.

Informed American sources said it was captured by a U.S. gunboat team near the Cam border in early October. A Communist deputy regional mander and his 12-man force were ambushed and k

Official sources said the ment, marked "absolute secr written in July by Communis ers in the south on the bas broad policy directive from in April.

One of these sources sa document was similar to government white paper, or theme to serve as the ba specific military and politica tives issued at a lower le added that the history of activity in recent months si document was issued and intelligence data tend to that the enemy is follow guidelines of the resolutio The document has no superseded by new directiv Hanoi, U.S. officials belie

House Probe Into My Lai Is Dropped

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., has buried his House subcommittee investigation of My Lai, informed sources said yesterday. Rep. Rivers did that at the urging of Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor, who feared the publicity from the hearings was jeopardizing the case.

Mr. Resor, with backing from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, argued that the publicity coming out of the My Lai congressional hearings might make it difficult to give those involved a fair trial or to obtain a conviction that would stick.

The Rivers hearings were closed to the public. But some members who heard testimony about the alleged massacre disclosed what they had been told, partly because Rep. Rivers had chosen to characterize the testimony himself to newsmen.

On Friday, Rep. Rivers announced that one of his old friends on the committee, Rep. F. Edward Herbert, D., La., was going to take over the My Lai investigation as a special unit within the investigation subcommittee.

However, the Rivers statement, according to Pentagon sources, really amounts to an attempt to bury the whole My Lai investigation in Congress.

Two Generals Testify

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Two generals of the Americal Division testified yesterday before the Army panel investigating the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

Brig. Gen. George H. Young jr. and Brig. Gen. James V. Galloway were questioned behind closed doors by the Army board headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers.

Pentagon officials said they could not explain why the generals had been summoned. But it appeared that the Peers board wanted to ask whether they were told the results of an inquiry conducted by field officers soon after the March 16, 1968, incident at My Lai and if they knew why that report was not forwarded to Washington for about one year.

Found No Evidence

The report said no evidence had been found to indicate that a massacre took place at the South Vietnamese hamlet. The Peers board was created to determine whether the officers who filed it were attempting to cover up the incident.

[A South Vietnamese senator has announced in Saigon that three more persons have come forward to say they witnessed civilian killings at My Lai.

[Sen. Tran Van Don, leader of the opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, identified two of the so-called witnesses as interpreters for the Americal Division. Sen. Don heads a five-man investigating committee.]

U.S. Troop Kill 53 Re Near My L

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (NYT women serving with Cor forces were among the 5 soldiers killed by U.S. troo battle yesterday, two miles site of the alleged My Lai n American military spokesm today.

Four other women were among 10 enemy capture battle, in which only thre icans were reported wound spokesmen said there were ian casualties in the battl in an uninhabited swamp miles northeast of Quang the South China Sea.

The women, who were the traditional peasant black pajamas, were pres Americal Division officer either combatants or milita It is not unusual for w serve in Communist units and South Vietnam.

Yesterday, South Viet thorities reported that Co saboteurs blew up a seco bridge on Highway Four Mekong Delta, about 3 mil west of a bridge shattered on Friday.

Authorities said the 40-f concrete bridge at Long about 5 miles southeast of and 32 miles southwest o was 90 percent destroyed pound mine minutes af night.

Military spokesmen sa gional forces platoon gua bridge suffered light casu did not disclose the exte

The destruction of th seriously compounded tra lems on the main artery th Friday about 9:40 p.m. demolition of the 40- bridge, 8 miles southeast Tho. One civilian was k three South Vietnamese were wounded in that ex

2d Phase Withdrawal C

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (AP dent Nixon's second round ican troop redeployment Vietnam was completed to the inactivation of the Army units pared from commitment.

Mr. Nixon said last would announce a third t drawal shortly before C His Secretary of Defens R. Laird, is reported to the third-phase reduction would be less than 40,000.

The last official U.S. put American troop str Vietnam at a two-year 475,200, which is 8,800 Nixon's new authorized 484,000.

WEATH

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	0	32	Ov
ANKARA	6	43	Cle
ATHENS	13	55	Ov
BEIRUT	19	66	Ve
BELGRADE	0	32	Ov
BERLIN	−3	26	Sle
BRUSSELS	0	32	Ov
BUDAPEST	−2	28	Cl
CAIRO	20	68	Cl
CASABLANCA	15	59	Pa
COPENHAGEN	−20	−4	Dr
COSTA D' SOL	13	55	Bu
DUBLIN	8	46	Pa
EDINBURGH	7	45	Ra
FLORENCE	7	45	Ov
FRANKFURT	−20	−4	Ov
GENEVA	−3	27	Ov
HELSINKI	−3	27	Ve
ISTANBUL	11	52	Sh
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Pa
LISBON	10	50	Ra
LONDON	7	45	Pa
MADRID	2	37	Pa
MILAN	−3	28	Fe
MONTREAL	−3	26	Pa
MOSCOW	−20	−4	Ov
MUNICH	−2	28	Sn
NEW YORK	2	35	Sn
NICE	13	55	Ve
OSLO	−20	−4	Sn
PARIS	2	35	Ra
PRAGUE	−2	28	Dr
ROME	9	48	Ve
SOFIA	−3	27	Ve
STOCKHOLM	−20	−4	Sn
TEL AVIV	18	64	Ve
TUNIS	14	57	Ve
VENICE	5	41	Ve
VIENNA	−7	20	Sn
WARSAW	−3	28	Cl
WASHINGTON	8	46	Pa
ZURICH	−20	−4	Sn

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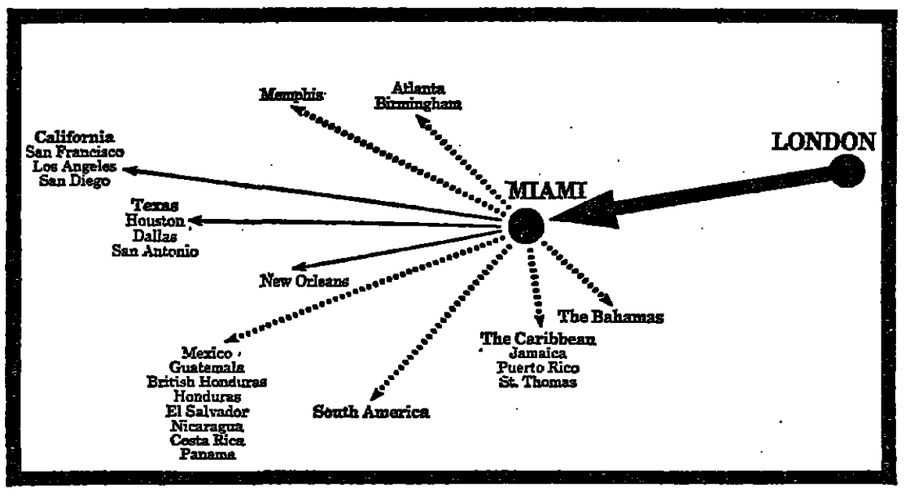

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tchell Charges Congress ils Nixon's War on Crime

By R. W. Apple Jr.

SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 14 -Attorney General John hell asserted yesterday that emocratic-controlled Con-ad "substantially ham- the Nixon administration's gainst crime.

ing at the winter meet- the Republican governors, torney General departed low-key prepared speech k what he described as ional inaction.

Mitchell said that Congress had passed none of the 20 major bills embodying President Nixon's war on crime. And he said that not until last week had the Senate and House voted approval of any of the appropriations measures that would provide more anti-crime money.

As a result, the Attorney General continued, the administration has been forced to continue spending at the old levels.

He also disclosed that the budget for the fiscal year 1971 would ask for at least twice as much money for state crime-fighting programs as had the budget for the fiscal year 1970 —about $450 million, compared with about $214 million.

Protection Plea

Mr. Mitchell made a plea for police protection for "members of minority groups, especially in the central cities, for they are victims of crime out of all proportion to their numbers."

"There is no place in any federal law-enforcement program," the Attorney General said, "for those who have dreams of repression or for those who are oracles of mindless fear."

In the prepared part of his speech, Mr. Mitchell took pains to defend the performance of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which functions as a pipeline to the states for funds provided under the Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has been under attack from civil libertarians, who fear that it may develop into a federal police force, and from city officials, who contend that the money is stopped at the state level and never reaches the inner-city areas where it is needed.

Mr. Mitchell responded to suggestions that some of the funds be given directly to cities by arguing that this would constitute "a return to a fragmented system" under which "cities and counties and states might well quit talking to each other and once again start going their own separate ways."

Republican Theme

Mr. Mitchell's thrusts—against Congress—taken together with Vice-President Agnew's criticism yesterday of the Senate's performance on tax reform—suggested a Republican theme for next year's gubernatorial and congressional elections.

Many of the 27 governors gathered in Hot Springs now expect the administration to campaign on a variation of President Truman's strategy in 1948, when he attacked the "do-nothing, good-for-nothing 80th Congress" (which was Republican-controlled).

The Republicans need a net gain of seven seats to take control of the Senate. One of the Democratic incumbents they would like to unseat is Sen. Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland. A possible challenger acknowledged today some interest in running.

He is Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, who said at a news conference that he would meet with the President next Tuesday to discuss the possibility of giving up his party post to challenge Sen. Tydings.

Shafer Elected

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 14 (AP).—The Republican governors unanimously elected Gov. Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania as their new chairman, and voted to hold their next meeting in New Mexico in May, 1970.

nate Votes .9 Billion Foreign Aid

INGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).— nate passed a $1.9-billion aid bill Friday—a record er knocking out a provision ing further military aid to

ill, setting a ceiling on ap- ions for the current fiscal ared the Senate, 52 to 13. to a conference committee we differences with a $2.2- House measure.

ppropriations bill itself will passed until later and prob- ll be slightly less than the ation measures which were Friday. The appropriations ich has passed the House, $1.6 billion.

Sign of Opposition

e final passage, the Senate 45 to 38 to knock out a m inserted by the Senate Relations Committee that led military aid to Greece monstration of congression- sition to the military regime

Claiborne Pell, D., R. I., who the provision, said that 's military regime was ent to nearly every demo- government in the world."

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D., who led the successful drive ete the clause, said that a in aid would "reduce our to influence internal affairs ece" and "drive Greece into rms of [President Gamal Nasser" of Egypt.

measure was the smallest ization bill for foreign aid since the program was be- ith the Marshall Plan for r European recovery.

ixon Slates etnam Talk

ontinued from Page 1)

troops home was made on y Island June 8 after a con- e with South Vietnamese ent Nguyen Van Thieu. At ime he ordered 25,000 troops In September he ordered an nal 35,000 men to be brought by Dec. 15.

President's Nov. 3 speech, ng his Vietnam policy in came between the mid-Oc- and mid-November peace strations.

while, Secretary of Defense R. Laird declined to deal nbers or dates with respect ther troop withdrawals but e feels the situation in Viet- n light of President Nixon's riteria for reducing the level erican forces, is "encourag-

Laird, appearing on the tele- interview program "Issues nswers," acknowledged that as been little progress in tions in Paris and said that infiltration levels, while on rease in the last few weeks, stantially below 1968 levels. he administration's key war n, Vietnamization, Mr. Laird thusiastic.

namization is a success this he said, observing that the n to turn over the burden of to South Vietnamese forces "cornerstone" of the Nixon e in Vietnam and all of Asia. asked what if both nego- and the Vietnamization n failed, Mr. Laird asserted etnamization "will not fail. a reasoned program," he ased on the best military I can get and on what the Vietnamese can do."

ring to the retirement of ador Henry Cabot Lodge as S. negotiator at the Paris Mr. Laird denied that the to name a successor for ige amounted to a down- of the peace talks by the States.

ne Reports S. Pullout by '72

W YORK, Dec. 14 (Reu- —Time magazine report- day that President Nixon ds to recall nearly all U.S. id combat troops from am by the end of next as a prelude to the com- withdrawal of American s in 1971.

e magazine said in its cur- issue that by the begin- oting an unnamed Repub- senator, Time said Pres- Nixon was determined U.S. forces should be out ietnam by 1972, leaving U.S. arms behind.

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United Press International.

KISS FOR THE BRIDE—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson kisses his former secretary, Marie Ferher, after attending her wedding in Washington. Miss Ferher was married to Dr. Andrew Chiarodo, right, a biologist at Georgetown University.

Using Informers and 'Bugs'

How FBI Gets Black Panther Data

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The FBI, through the use of paid informants and electronic listening devices, has been making an intensive effort in the last year to collect information about members of the Black Panther party.

According to several federal and local law-enforcement officials, all of whom asked not to be identified, the intelligence-gathering effort has resulted in a recent flurry of FBI reports on the Black Panthers to police departments in various parts of the country.

The same sources, however, supported an official Justice Department statement made last Wednesday denying that the department had a "policy of concerted activity with local police to harass any members of the Black Panther party."

The charge that the Nixon administration and Attorney General John N. Mitchell are "out to commit genocide" on the Black Panthers has been made by Charles R. Garry, the party's general counsel.

Need No Encouragement

"That's the silliest thing I've ever heard," one ranking New York policeman said. "The police hardly need any encouragement to go after the Panthers."

One reason why the police are so concerned about the Panthers, he explained, is that a number of individual party members have been indicted for murdering or attempting to murder policemen. A second reason, he continued, is that the Panther rhetoric of armed resistance is upsetting to the average policeman's view of law and order.

According to one knowledgeable official, the FBI first began collecting intelligence about the Black Panthers in a systematic way during the summer of 1966. This was on the ground that the Panthers were believed to be one of several small groups with a potential for violence.

But it was not until some time after Mr. Mitchell took over the Justice Department last January, the official said, that the party was ruled by the attorney general to be a threat to the national security and, as such, subject to wiretapping by the FBI.

During his annual appearance before a House Appropriations subcommittee last spring, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, discussed some aspects of the bureau's internal security work involving several different organizations, including the Panthers.

Revolutionary Stand

"The revolutionary stand taken by many members of extremist black nationalist organizations," Mr. Hoover said, "has made it necessary for the FBI to intensify its intelligence operations in this field through the penetration of these groups with informants and sources in order to be kept aware of their plans and objectives."

FBI agents often use the word "source" as a code word for an electronic bugging device. But the FBI has not publicly admitted any bugging.

At another point in his testimony, Mr. Hoover said that the intelligence was widely disseminated in the federal government.

"In addition, where pertinent," he said, "state and local authorities have been kept advised of information developed in this field and the prompt dissemination of such information often enables them to take preventive measures to forestall acts of violence as they develop."

A law-enforcement official close to the FBI explained how the bureau planted its "bug" in a Panther office in one city.

Tap Described

"They fiddled with the wires leading into the phone so there was a lot of static," he said. "Then, when the Panthers called for a repairman, an FBI agent went in and planted a device which could pick up both general and phone conversations."

The quality of the FBI intelligence—at least before it won permission to install eavesdropping equipment—was questioned by several officials and former officials.

One such source said that, until quite recently, more than 80 percent of the bureau's information about the Panthers was drawn from the subversive units of local police departments, which, with the exception of New York's, he rated as not being very efficient.

One other Justice Department move in response to the Black Panther party was the formation last summer of a special inter-agency Panther intelligence group.

A spokesman for the Justice Department said the unit was formed because three separate divisions of the Justice Department—Criminal, Internal Security and Civil Rights—were concerned about the Panthers.

Seale Says Crackdown Wins Support for Panthers

By Bernard D. Nossiter

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (WP).—Bobby Seale defiantly asserted last week that the crackdown on his Black Panther party was winning it new strength across the country.

Mr. Seale, the Panther's national chairman, said this of the raids throughout America recently on his militant group's offices and the jailing of its leaders.

"It's not stifling the party. The more they attack, the more support we get. . . . The more they attack, the more branches we get. They are out to commit genocide against the Black Panther party but what they don't see is that (people understand) they are out to commit genocide against all the poor people."

In a two-hour interview Friday at the county jail here, he variously described "they" as the "power structure," "rich, greedily, avaricious businessmen and demagogic politicians" and "racist" police.

"The raids have definitely made more people aware that fascism exists, that the government is obtaining genocide against the black people," Mr. Seale said.

Hearing Tuesday

The interview, arranged by Mr. Seale's attorney, Charles Garry, took place in a bare, concrete-walled conference room in San Francisco's police headquarters. A few yards away was the 5-by-7 1/2-foot cell where Mr. Seale is kept in isolation. He is awaiting a hearing on Tuesday that will determine whether he will be extradited to Connecticut where he faces charges of conspiring to kidnap and of conspiring to murder an alleged Panther turncoat.

Mr. Seale has been incarcerated here nearly four weeks, after a mistrial was declared in Chicago where he was charged with conspiracy to provoke a riot at the Democratic National Convention. He complained in an even voice about his treatment here.

Not long after he arrived—he could not recall the date—he said that police put him in the "hole," or punishment cell, for reading a Panther party newspaper. Ten officers, he said, dragged him off, one struck him in the testicles and another "tried to choke me."

Mr. Seale said he languished in the punishment cell for 14 hours, lying in an inch of water. Every two hours, he said, the open-hole toilet flushed up feces and urine because the pumbing wasn't working.

Huey Newton

The Panthers' second-ranking leader—Huey Newton, the party's national defense minister—was questioned repeatedly about his group's affinity for weapons. Again and again, he insisted that Panther guns were only for defense against "racist" police.

"If you're not armed, you're in slavery or can be enslaved at any time," he said. "If you're black and beautiful and don't want to defend it, you're a fool."

Wasn't the party's slogan of "kill the pigs" an incitement to shoot police?

"Not at all," Mr. Seale said. The slogan simply means "defense of ourselves because 80 percent of the police believe in brutality and racism."

How could a handful of lightly armed Panthers overcome the organized force of the authorities?

"The fascist government is less than 10 million," he answered, "We will win over the masses."

The police attacks on the Panthers, he declared, had nothing to do with law violations. "The real reason they want to destroy us," he said "is because the party is setting the correct example for the people." He cited the party's free breakfasts for ghetto children, its distribution of drugs and clothing and its insistence that the ghetto community name and control its own police. These he called "revolutionary, socialistic programs" that expose the government for what it is—greedy and embarrassed "gray businessmen and demagogic politicians."

Panther Ideology

"The problem starts from the hungry stomachs . . . with the desire not to have pigs in our community brutalizing us," he said.

Mr. Seale said he didn't think all police were bad. "Lots of information we've got is from policemen, cats that we know."

Despite the jailing of many Panther leaders, Mr. Seale was confident that new ones would emerge. Most important he insisted, the Panther "ideology" remains.

Desegregation Court Decree

(Continued from Page 1)

only plans, locally prepared, have been judged a subterfuge.

The court did not provide any indication of how it expected a school district that lacked a plan with any semblance of official approval to integrate by Feb. 1. Presumably, such a district could apply to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a plan. This could involve considerable delay.

In all the cases, the Southern districts were required "to take such preliminary steps as may be necessary" to insure complete integration of their student bodies by Feb. 1.

In their request to the court for such action, Louisiana parents with children in the district schools had suggested this would involve "determining new student assignments, bus routes and preparing for any necessary physical changes." The court quoted this language in its opinion.

Yesterday's decision was an outgrowth of the court's Oct. 29 ruling that rejected the 14-year-old doctrine that desegregation should proceed with "all deliberate speed," and substituted a requirement that it be immediate.

In addition to setting the Feb. 1 deadline, the court ordered all six school districts "to take no steps which are inconsistent with or which will tend to prejudice or delay" the implementation of an integration plan by that time.

New Paris Subway Line

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP).—A fast, quiet blue train this weekend inaugurated a regional express subway system reaching from eastern Paris through a 1.5-mile tunnel and a refurbished rail line to Boissy-Saint-Léger, 13 miles southeast of the capital. Making nine intermediate stops and hitting more than 60 miles an hour between, it completed the first run in 22 minutes. Coming back nonstop, it was timed at 12 minutes.

For Reducing Overseas Personnel

Intelligence Units Get Exemptions on Cuts

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—U.S. intelligence services—notably the Defense Department's agencies—have won exemptions for thousands of their personnel from an order by President Nixon to reduce by 10 percent the number of American officials serving abroad.

Most of these exemptions cover the Pentagon's intelligence and psychological-warfare operations in East Asia, in which a total of 28,000 Americans are engaged. For East Asia, the cuts were 6.4 percent in these operations.

The military intelligence exemptions, along with smaller ones for other government agencies represented overseas, were granted by the White House despite State Department recommendations that a study of further cuts in intelligence operations abroad be undertaken "by leaders independent of the intelligence community under the aegis of the national policy level."

State Accepts Cuts

Among the major agencies, only the State Department has fully accepted its share of the cuts—517 of 5,166 positions abroad.

Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson—acting as chairman of the National Security Council's permanent committee of under secretaries, which was charged with carrying out the President's "Operation Reduction"—noted in a report to Mr. Nixon that under the Defense Department exemptions "the military psychological-warfare units" would assume "a disproportionate role in comparison to civilians."

Mr. Nixon ordered "Operation Reduction," known in federal jargon as OPRED, on July 9. Mr. Richardson's report was sent to the White House on Oct. 3.

On Nov. 26, the White House announced that the President had ordered home 14,937 American military personnel and eliminated 5,100 overseas civilian jobs held by Americans, 10 percent of whom are Foreign Service officers.

This is to be effective on June 30, 1970, with savings of $50 million a year.

The White House said that the order excluded troops in Southeast Asia, South Korea and Berlin and those in Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty Orgonization.

Subject to the cut in the military field, therefore, were the 144,889 Defense Department personnel, of whom 39,281 were civilians.

The total military strength of the United States abroad is about 1.7 million.

In addition, the Defense Department employs 324,682 foreign citizens abroad. The committee was to make recommendations on reducing foreign employees on Dec. 31. Total employment of foreigners abroad by all the government agencies is 351,694.

Strictly speaking, the Defense Department is making a 10 percent cut in both its military and civilian personnel abroad. But the distribution of the cuts, left to the department's discretion, maintained abroad intelligence and psychological-warfare personnel in numbers that the Richardson report considered as highly excessive.

CIA Cuts 10%

On the other hand, the Central Intelligence Agency was reported to have reduced its American personnel abroad by between 10 percent and 12 percent. It is believed that the agency employs 30,000 foreigners abroad, directly or indirectly.

The Richardson report, which has not been made public, said that 28,000 Americans, mainly Defense Department personnel, are engaged in intelligence activities in East Asia.

Under its interpretation of a July 21 directive to Mr. Richardson from Henry A. Kissinger, the President's Special Assistant for National Security, the Pentagon was able to exempt 12,000 of the 28,000 intelligence personnel in East Asia from the cuts. This meant that only 1,600 instead of 2,800 were sent home. Statistically, the reductions in the intelligence staffs in East Asia were only 6.4 percent instead of 10 percent.

Mr. Richardson's report commented that, although the intelligence community as a whole had complied with the 10 percent cut, he believes there were "intelligence activities which can probably stand further reductions without a real detriment."

The report discussed the feasibility of alternative systems of collecting intelligence following the closure or consolidation of some activities, including the establishment of mobile operations in the United States and "closely allied countries."

The report found fault with the Pentagon's insistence on maintaining the level of its psychological-warfare operations in Asia. These are coordinated with the CIA and receive "general policy guidance" from the U.S. Information Agency. The information agency's legal mandate, incidentally, does not provide for involvement in psychological warfare in war theaters.

These operations are chiefly aimed at China, North Vietnam and North Korea and include radio broadcasts, leaflet drops and the dissemination of written pamphlets and leaflets "through other means."

2 Apollos' Rocks Vary in Age Up To Billion Years

HOUSTON, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Scientists reported Friday that preliminary analysis showed the rocks returned by the Apollo-12 astronauts may be a billion years or more younger than those from the Apollo-11 landing site.

This indicated, the scientists said, that the processes contributing to the moon's scarred surface—whether volcanic eruptions, meteorite impacts or both—were not passing phenomena but extended over a long period of time.

Other data, released at a news conference at the Manned Spacecraft Center here, showed that the Apollo-12 rocks were lower in titanium and richer in iron and nickel than the Apollo-11 rocks. Most of the rocks were formed by some melting process, either on or beneath the lunar surface.

Gas analysis indicated that the rocks from the Ocean of Storms, the Apollo-12 landing area, were formed 2.2 billion to 2.5 billion years ago. Rocks from the Sea of Tranquility, a similar plain 1,000 miles away, where Apollo-11 landed, were estimated to be 3.8 billion to 4.6 billion years old. The moon, like the solar system, is believed to be 40 billion years old.

Scientists concluded that the rocks in the Apollo-12 region "crystallized perhaps a half-billion or a billion years later than the rocks in the Apollo-11 site."

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Tugs Rushing To Aid Tanker Off W. Africa

Shell Hopes to Save Big Ship After Blast

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Powerful ocean tugs mounted an operation tonight to save the huge 207,000-ton supertanker Marpessa, lying half sunken and battered by an explosion off West Africa.

If the tanker sinks, it will be the biggest casualty in maritime history. But officials of Shell International Marine, the tanker's operators, saw an outside chance that the vessel might be towed to port.

The $13-million Marpessa was ripped open by an explosion Friday on the second leg of its maiden voyage. It was 80 miles northwest of Dakar, capital of Senegal, heading for the Persian Gulf after delivering a load of crude oil in Rotterdam.

Fire followed the explosion. The crew put it out and then water began to pour into the engine room.

Two men were injured and two were missing in the explosion. Survivors were taken aboard the British tanker Serenia yesterday.

"Weather and other conditions on the spot are good," he said.

Shell said that once a tug gets a line aboard the Marpessa, the Serenia will head for Dakar to disembark personnel not needed in the salvage operation.

It said that the Marpessa's captain remains in command of his ship even though he is aboard the Serenia. This statement apparently was intended to head off any salvage claims.

The largest merchant ship ever wrecked was the American-owned 118,285-ton Torrey Canyon, which hit the Seven Stones Reef off southwest England in March last year, spilling thousands of tons of oil onto the beaches of Britain and France.

Dissident Ex-Gen. Grigorenko Is Declared Insane in Russia

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Dec. 14 (WP).—Former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, a leading figure in the tiny dissident movement here, has been officially declared insane.

Family sources said Mr. Grigorenko, 63, had been found in Tashkent to be suffering from "paranoid development of his personality," combined with arteriosclerosis of earlier origin.

They also said that a former collective-farm chairman, Ivan Yakhimovitch, was undergoing psychiatric examination in Moscow in anticipation of similar proceedings in Riga, Latvia. Mr. Yakhimovitch was arrested last March after protesting the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Commitment to a mental institution is a common Soviet method of dealing with dissidents. It saves the domestic embarrassment of a secret, Stalin-like trial and the foreign embarrassment of a public trial whose transcript may leak.

Trial of Tatars

Mr. Grigorenko was arrested last May in Tashkent, where he had gone to attend the trial of a group of Crimean Tatars accused of slandering the Soviet state. They had protested their continued exclusion from the Crimean homeland from which Stalin deported them during World War II.

Mr. Grigorenko was also charged with slandering the state. He was confined last October in the Serbski psychiatric institute in Moscow, apparently for examination.

Mr. Grigorenko was taken to Tashkent Dec. 2, the family sources said, for the next step. His lawyer, Sophia Kallistratova, who was there Friday, was told of the finding of paranoia and given documents supporting it.

Some further legal proceeding is expected to remove the slander charges from the docket, since Mr. Grigorenko has been found "insane" rather than "criminal." He presumably will be returned eventually to a mental institution. Meanwhile he is in prison in Tashkent.

Wife Rebuffed

The sources said Mrs. Grigorenko had been denied permission to see her husband when she went to Tashkent—even to see him from a distance. He is allowed to write one letter a month.

Mr. Grigorenko has been in trouble with the authorities since 1961, when he accused Premier Nikita Khrushchev of fostering his own "personality cult"—the charge Mr. Khrushchev had laid against Stalin.

Mr. Grigorenko was arrested in February, 1964, jailed for seven months and kept in a mental institution for eight months on the same psychiatric diagnosis made Friday, the sources said.

He was declared sane and released in 1965, after Mr. Khrushchev's ouster, but was not readmitted to the Communist party. He was demoted to private and stripped of his pension.

Later he wrote an attack on Stalin's conduct of Soviet preparations for World War II and defended other dissidents prosecuted by the Soviet authorities.

Early this year Mr. Grigorenko and Mr. Yakhimovitch called on Soviet citizens to support Czechs protesting the Soviet invasion of their country.

In February, 1968, Mr. Yakhimovitch wrote to Mikhail Suslov, the top party ideologist, protesting the trial of dissidents Yuri Galanskov and Alexander Ginzburg. He was later dismissed as collective farm chairman and expelled from the Communist party. Dissident sources said the dismissal was against the wishes of his collective farmers and that the expulsion was carried out without the action of his local unit, which is against party rules.

Spain Jails Seminarian

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—A Spanish military court has sentenced a student priest, Antonio Abad, to four years in prison for helping Basque nationalist extremists, army headquarters announced today. The court found that the seminarian allowed members of the Basque terrorist organization ETA to meet in his room at the Roman Catholic seminary of Derio, near Bilbao.

Romanians Urge All to Set Bonn Ties

Ceausescu Bid Aimed At Warsaw Pact

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Romania's Communist party chief, Nicolae Ceausescu, has urged the other Warsaw Pact countries to establish diplomatic relations with Bonn.

Mr. Ceausescu welcomed what he termed "realistic tendencies" in West Germany in an address to his party's Central Committee yesterday that was published in Bucharest today.

Analysts here described his remarks as the most favorable reaction to the new Eastern policy of Chancellor Willy Brandt's government from any Communist capital so far.

The Romanian leader, who is also head of state, recalled that his country was already maintaining diplomatic links with Bonn and said that it would seek to develop economic, technological and cultural cooperation with West Germany "in the interest of our own people and of all states on the Continent."

Moscow-Bonn Talks

Mr. Ceausescu noted that talks between Moscow and Bonn had started, and said that they were particularly important. "We also assess positively the prospect of conversations between Poland and West Germany," he declared.

Discussing other world issues, he said peace could be restored in Vietnam by the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and the creation of a coalition government in Saigon "allowing for the democratic and independent development of South Vietnam."

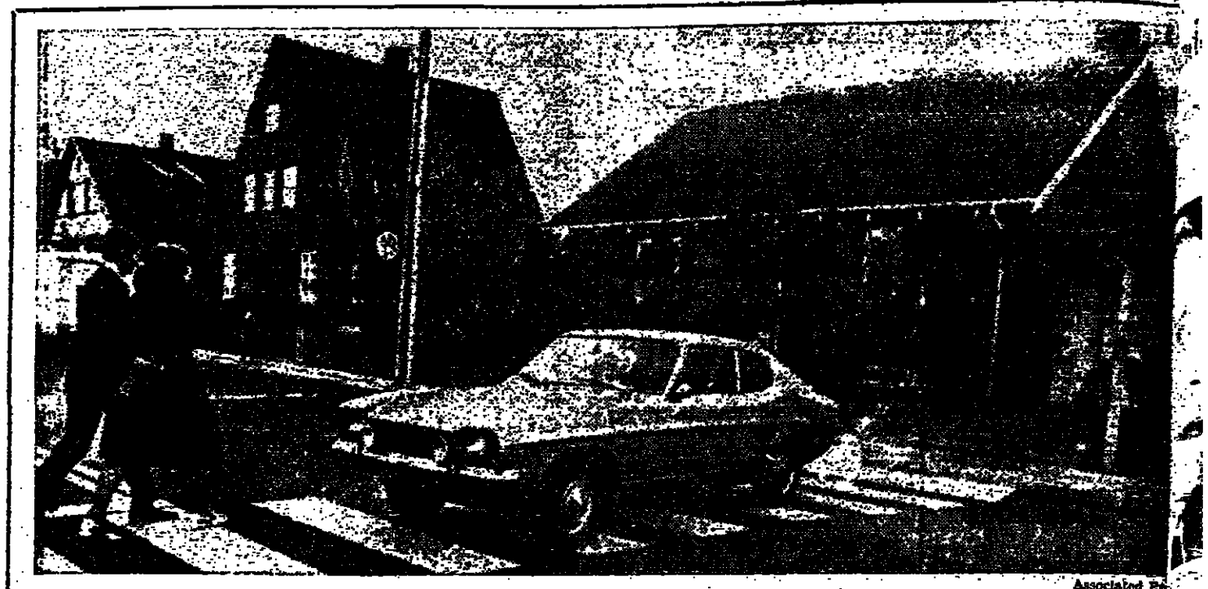
Mr. Ceausescu omitted to endorse the usual demands by Hanoi and the Viet Cong that the United States withdraw its forces from Vietnam unconditionally and at once. This seemed to imply, in the opinion of experts here, that in Bucharest's view establishment of a new Saigon regime might be tied to negotiations for a phased troop withdrawal.

Japan Premier Hopes For Talks With Peking

OITA, Japan, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Premier Eisaku Sato said yesterday that Japan hopes to open a dialogue with Communist China.

"The sooner the talks take place the better, and they could be held at any place Peking prefers," Mr. Sato told a press conference here.

The premier, on a general-election tour, said there was "deep misunderstanding" between the two countries, and that many problems remain unresolved, although China-Japan trade is on the rise.



Associated Press

CAN'T BEAT CITY HALL—When the municipal authorities of Gentofte, a Copenhagen suburb, decided to place a pedestrian crossing in front of this house's driveway, they created a very particular problem for the homeowner: Should he drive out on the red green traffic light? The local police solved problem with a Solomon-like decision: "It doe matter. Whatever he does will be against some l

Cohn, 2 Others Acquitted in N.Y. In Bribery Case

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Roy M. Cohn, his former law partner and a transportation engineer were acquitted Friday night on charges of conspiracy, bribery and extortion.

Mr. Cohn charged that U.S. Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau had "developed an obsession to get me" because of Mr. Cohn's criticism of Mr. Morgenthau's father, the late secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau jr., when Mr. Cohn was an aide to the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

Most of the testimony and attention in the 11-week trial focused on Mr. Cohn, a 42-year-old lawyer and financier, who was charged with bribing a city appraiser and extorting stock to gain control of the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines.

His former law partner, John A. Kiser, 45, was charged with conspiring in the bribery and participating in the extortion. John F. Curtin, 57, transportation engineer, was accused of conspiring with Mr. Cohn and Mr. Kiser to bribe the city appraiser to obtain confidential information for Fifth Avenue Coach.

Eaton Ends Visit With Leaders of North Vietnam

HONG KONG, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Cyrus Eaton, the Cleveland industrialist known for his advocacy of better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, arrived in Hong Kong today after a week's visit to North Vietnam.

Mr. Eaton, 86, said that he had learned some ideas on a confidential basis from North Vietnamese leaders which he expected to report to Washington when he returns to the United States next week. He refused to elaborate.

Mr. Eaton said that one of his strongest impressions was that the North Vietnamese believe that President Nixon wants to continue the war. "This is a critical factor in their thinking. They would like to end the war, but they are convinced that Nixon wants to prolong it."

Logic Upheld as Basis For Draft Exemption

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—The Eighth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that a person may be classified as a conscientious objector even though his beliefs are a product of logic, not faith.

Judge Floyd Gibson reversed the conviction of Ronald F. Levy, 22, research assistant in mathematics at Washington University.

Mr. Levy had been convicted of failure to report for induction. The government contended that Mr. Levy could not be classified as a conscientious objector.

Israel's Gen. Wiezman Quits Military Post to Join Cabinet

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Maj. Gen. Ezer Weizmann, Israel's second-ranking officer and the architect of the pre-emptive air strike, left military life today to become minister of transport.

The dramatic and unexpected political development places one of the nation's most outspoken "hawks" in the cabinet and in the forefront of political activity.

But the most significant consequences of the change are likely to be felt in domestic rather than in foreign affairs, with major changes likely to be made in fields badly in need of reorganization.

Gen. Weizmann, considered a master tactician and administrator, will be influential in many aspects of Israeli shipping, trucking, railroads, ports and aviation.

He will be serving as a Gahal party minister, holding one of the six cabinet posts allotted to the rightist party, which scored dramatic gains in the October elections.

Gahal had sought the popular Gen. Weizmann as a parliamentary candidate, but was turned down. They then sought to draw him into the cabinet.

Dayan's Brother-in-Law

A nephew of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president, and a brother-in-law by marriage of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (their wives are sisters), Gen. Weizmann is one of Israel's most colorful personalities.

He was born in Tel Aviv in 1924, and at 45 he will be the youngest member of the cabinet. He became a terrorist in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war and was a colleague of Irgun members who formed the Herut party, now the major element in Gahal.

He flew in Britain's Royal Air Force in World War II, being assigned for a while to a squadron based in Egypt. He continued flying after Israel achieved its independence, and he eventually became air-force commander.

It was in this post that he developed the strike role of the Israeli Air Force, which decided the six-day war in the first few hours.

Passed Over

The general's brusque nature, his complete confidence in his own views and his hawkish approach to many strategic problems, however, are believed to be factors in his being passed over as chief of staff.

A few days before the six-day war, Gen. Chaim Bar Lev was placed over Gen. Weizmann in the Israeli command structure and eventually replaced Gen. Yitzhak Rabin as chief of staff. Gen. Rabin is now ambassador in Washington.

Gen. Weizmann has remained chief of operations, however, and has continued to play a major role in Israeli strategic decisions. He may have decided to leave after realizing that he had been bypassed again in the selection of Gen. Bar Lev's successor.

As a cabinet minister who is not a member of parliament, Gen. Weizmann will be barred from voting but not from the Knesset chamber. He will be required, for example, to reply to questions dealing with his ministry.

Mrs. Meir on U.S., U.K.

TEL AVIV, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Golda Meir today criticized Britain's decision not to sell Chieftain tanks to Israel.

"Britain knows very well that Israel wants these tanks for its defense and not to attack with," she said in a radio interview.

Mrs. Meir also said the United States has not exerted any pressure on Israel to align itself with American views on the Middle East conflict.

"There are some things we don't agree on, but the truth is there has not been any pressure from the United States. We don't agree with the stand of the United States on the two and four-power talks, and they don't accept our stand, but so far there has been no sign of pressure," she said.

"Mrs. Meir ruled out the United Nations as a moral factor in the area.

"With its recent resolutions, the United Nations has canceled itself out as a factor that has any moral right to demand anything of us," she said.

In Cairo today an Egyptian spokesman said an Egyptian commando patrol captured an Israeli Army captain and brought him to its base on the west bank of the Suez Canal.

The spokesman said the Egyptian patrol, on a mission on the Israeli-occupied east bank, met an Israeli jeep at 2:30 p.m. today and destroyed it.

All the occupants of the jeep except its commander, whose name was given as Capt. Dan Shineon, were killed, the spokesman said. He gave no further details.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman confirmed the attack on the jeep. He said one of its three occupants was killed, one wounded and one captured.

Earlier, the Egyptian spokesman said Israeli jets tried to raid Egyptian positions in the central part of the canal at 11 a.m. today but were met by anti-aircraft fire which hit an Israeli Skyhawk.

The Israeli military command in Tel Aviv confirmed that Israeli planes attacked Egyptian targets in the central and southern sectors of the canal. But it said all planes returned safely.

The Israelis revealed today that two explosions have badly damaged the monastery where, according to Christian tradition, Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist.

The spokesman said the blasts at the Ethiopian monastery at Kasr-al-Yahud, on the Jordan River near Jerusalem were the work of Arab guerrillas whose footprints were found.

4,000 Bar Talk By EEC Leader

KIEL, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP).—Sicco Mansholt, vice-president of the European Economic Community, calmly played cards and signed autographs for two hours today while about 4,000 angry West German farmers prevented him from speaking at Kiel Auditorium.

The farmers, protesting EEC farm policies, blew trumpets and air horns to stop Mr. Mansholt's speech. The demonstration was called by the Schleswig-Holstein Farmers Association.

After two hours, Mr. Mansholt and his party gave up and left. There was some scuffling among the farmers. Many West German farmers are opposed to Common Market farm policies, which they feel heavily penalize them.

De Sapio I Found Guil Of Bribery

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (N Carmine G. de Sapio, the powerful Democratic leader i state and national affair found guilty yesterday of co cy to bribe former Water missioner James L. Marcus a tort contracts from Conso Edison that would result in backs.

Antonio (Tony Ducks) C an alleged Mafia figure pr ly convicted in another b conspiracy case involving h was acquitted of one coun found guilty of one count conspiracy. De Sapio was guilty on three counts.

Assistant United States A Paul K. Rooney immediate ed that De Sapio, former l Tammany Hall, be held in $25,000 for sentencing, "in the perjury committed here the trial."

Judge Harold R. Tyler jr. the application, saying, "D Sapio is a part of New Yor I don't think he can fall around. This is his city."

Addresses De Sapio

Addressing De Sapio, who up at the counsel table, the said: "I could be wrong, I Sapio, but I am going to c you in your own recogniza

De Sapio faces a maximu tences of 15 years imprisonme a $30,000 fine; Corallo fa to five years and a fine of Judge Tyler set Feb. 27 f tencing, and gave the defe lawyers until then to file trial motions.

In finding Corallo guilty o one count the federal jury women and three men accep argument of Corallo's lawye Kossman of Philadelphia, T that Corallo would be pla double jeopardy if found in the conspiracy involvin solidated Edison, since he already been convicted and s ed in the previous Marcu for being a "general partn an overall conspiracy of wh was only one facet.

The jury was not permitte told that Corallo had bee victed previously, and Mr. man could not use the "double jeopardy," but a ju afterward. "We figured it

Army Confirm ABM Costs Ru Over Estimate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 The Army set the sta another battle in the Sen the anti-ballistic missile h firming yesterday that th troversial missile defense v ready running $277 millic estimates.

The Senate is slated to t the military appropriatio tomorrow. There almost c will be an amendment to out the money for the co tion of President Nixon guard ABM.

The Army said that the is running $277 million $4.2 billion estimate made this year because of ir design changes and defi curred in the program.

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R disclosed the overrun on and demanded an expl The Army came through the figures yesterday.

EEC Aides Will R Clock at Confere

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (R Common Market ministe begin meeting tomorrow eleventh-hour bid to solve list of community problems the end of 1969.

Meeting daily, except Sun foreign, finance and agri ministers hope to reach ar ment acceptable to all six governments by Saturday.

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m. Spruance Dies at 83;
nmanded Battle of Midway

BLE BEACH, Calif., Dec. 14 (UPI).—Adm. Raymond A. 83, mastermind of the Battle of Midway and considered best U.S. naval tactician in World War II, died yesterday sclerosis.

ongest full admiral in the Navy at 57, Adm. Spruance vaulted into prominence commanding Navy forces in the 1942 Midway battle.

Raymond Spruance
. 1949 photograph.

In it, the United States inflicted the first decisive defeat on the Japanese Navy in 350 years, and it was generally regarded as the turning point in the Pacific war.

Naval historial Adm. Samuel Eliot Morison called Adm. Spruance's performance at Midway "superb."

"Keeping in his mind the picture of widely disparate forces, yet boldly seizing every opening, Raymond A. Spruance emerged from this battle one of the greatest fighting and thinking admirals in American naval history," Adm. Morison wrote.

At Midway Adm. Spruance commanded three carriers, eight cruisers, 15 destroyers, 12 submarines and 353 aircraft against a Japanese armada of 200 ships and 700 airplanes.

Japanese Crippled

After two days of intensive air and sea battles in June of 1942, the Japanese Navy was crippled. Four aircraft carriers and one cruiser were sunk, three destroyers, an oiler, a cruiser and a battleship were damaged and 322 planes were destroyed.

The United States lost the carrier Yorktown, one destroyer and 147 planes.

Adm. Spruance was, Adm. Morison wrote, "tried by experience and unspoiled by victory."

He was modest and retiring by nature with an aversion to publicity.

"Power of decision and coolness in action were perhaps Spruance's leading characteristics," Adm. Morison wrote. "He envied no one, rivaled no man, won the respect of almost everyone with whom he came in contact and went ahead in his quiet way, winning victories for his country."

Adm. Spruance moved to Pebble Beach, 125 miles south of San Francisco, after retiring from the Navy in 1948. President Harry S. Truman appointed him ambassador to the Philippines in 1952 and he served for three years, returning to Pebble Beach in 1955.

After the Japanese surrender in 1945, he replaced Adm. Chester W. Nimitz as commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Charles R. Hargrove

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Charles Rodolphe Hargrove, 88, former correspondent of The Times of London and The Wall Street Journal, died Friday at his home in Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Mr. Hargrove was an officer of the Legion of Honor and a former president of the Anglo-American Press Association.

The funeral will be held at the Church of St. Eustache Thursday at 11:30 a.m. The burial will be in Normandy.

André Arbus

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP). — André Arbus, 66, a leading French sculptor and interior decorator, died here Friday.

Prior to World War II Mr. Arbus decorated ministry buildings in Paris and embassies abroad, and after the war was responsible for the French residences of Gen. George Marshall and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and for the redecoration of the Elysée Palace for President Charles de Gaulle in 1960.

Emilio Terri

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Cuban-born painter and decorator Emilio Terri, 79, has died. Born in Paris of rich Cuban parents, he retained his Cuban nationality but lived here most of his life.

Hans Glas

DINGOLFING, West Germany, Dec. 14 (AP).—Hans Glas, 79, manufacturer of the Goggomobil, died in his Bavarian home last night.

After World War II, Mr. Glas switched the bulk of his production from agricultural machinery to motor scooters, following this up with the Goggo in 1954.

The family industrialist gave up his successful, but exhausting fight with the automobile trade's big public companies in 1967 when he merged his Dingolfing plant with that of Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW).

n Shoots
n as Opium
ugglers

AN, Dec. 14 (AP).—Three
ntenants and seven civil-
re executed at dawn today
ir involvement in drug
ng, a police officer said to-

f Iran's first group execu-
der a new drug law.
roup was reported to have
my vehicles to bring large
es of smuggled opium into
m neighboring Turkey.
the new law, anyone car-
nore than two kilograms
nds) of opium or 200 grams
unces) of heroin faces exe-
by firing squad after trial
litary tribunal.
hah of Iran refused to com-
he death sentences to life
nment. He has frequently
"I will not permit treason
ruption in this country."

Two Dozen Caught

persons executed, who will be
ed by police chief Gen.
Mobaser later today, were
t of about two dozen opium
roin smugglers awaiting con-
on of the death sentence by
y appelate courts.
954, when some two million
n's then 20 million popula-
ere opium addicts, the gov-
nt banned the growing and
g of opium, despite the loss
million of revenue a year
the export of the world's
opium.
e same time Turkey and Af-
tan increased opium produc-
ind large amounts of opium
smuggled into Iran.
pite the shah's appeals, then
ngs, the neighboring coun-
efused to stamp out the traf-
ast spring the Iranian gov-
nt resumed the production of
to meet the needs of its own
ousand addicts and also for
. New legislation decreed
smugglers caught carrying
or heroin would receive the
sentence.
e then, at least 24 people
een tried and sentenced. The
haul of illegal drugs was
ns this fall, when three per-
ere arrested.
955 Iran cultivated 50,000 to
acres of poppies, and total
s of opium exceeded 1,200
year, according to official
es.

itish Girl Held
French Asylum

BRIDGEWORTH, England,
(AP).—The British Foreign
will be asked to investigate
ear-old girl's claim that she
pt for ten days in a French
hospital against her will.
Dorothy Crowley, a school-
r, said her daughter Char-
was taken by three men in
oats to the Centre Psy-
que Sainte Anne in Paris
she had quit her au pair job
a French-American family,
ing her daughter's ordeal as
cking warning to parents."
Foreign Office said it had not
ceived Mrs. Crowley's request
vestigation and until then
make no comment.

pera Strike at N.Y. Met
nds, Season 3 Months Late

K YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—
Metropolitan Opera, whose
llion house at Lincoln Center
en dark and silent for three
s, cleared the boards of its
troubles today and announce-
would open a foreshortened
on Dec. 29.
end of the dispute, which
last June and prompted the
nement of the season's start
ct. 15, was signaled in a con-
agreement between the Met
the American Guild of
al Artists, representing the
ters and ballet dancers.
olf Bing, general manager
Met, announced the agree-
after a final negotiating ses-
nd said that rehearsals would
today for the season's first
mance, which will feature
me Price in Verdi's "Aida."

3 Million Added Deficit

Bing said the cost of the settlement with 14 unions ear would add $3 million to fet's operating deficit. The deficit during the 1968-69 t was $3.5 million.

settlement with the chorus allet was made possible when the management agreed to a three-year contract. The performers had accepted in general on Friday what the Met had termed its "final" proposal, but had balked at a four-year agreement.

The chorus and ballet had previously voted to allow the negotiating committee to settle without a membership ratification, if the Met agreed to the three-year contract.

The Pay Raises

Under the approved contract, members of the chorus with six years' seniority will get $215 a week the first year, $230 the second and $250 the third. The previous contract provided a top pay of $194 a week for chorus members with 19 years' seniority.

Mr. Bing said today that the Met's originally scheduled 31-week season would be reduced to 16 weeks because of the labor difficulty. It will run from Dec. 29 to April 13. That will be followed by a six-week tour, he said.

Mr. Bing also said that efforts would be made to hold four weeks of performances next summer to make up for part of the loss.

Associated Press.

A YURT AT RADCLIFFE—William E. Schroeder, lecturer in education at the Cambridge, Mass., school, built this yurt, patterned after the portable Mongol home in the Radcliffe yard. He plans to hold a seminar in it during the next semester.

Czechs Rule Out Masaryk Murder

PRAGUE, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A new investigation into the death of Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's last non-Communist foreign minister, has excluded murder as its cause, Prague radio said last week.

The statement was made by Karel Pesta, head of the investigative section of the Czechoslovak prosecutor's office, in a preview of the official report on the new investigation.

Mr. Masaryk's body was found on the morning of March 10, 1948, in the courtyard of the Foreign Ministry. His death, days after the Communist take-over, was ruled a suicide at the time.

But rumors persisted that he might have been murdered as part of a Communist plot. During the reform days of 1968, Czechoslovak newspapers raised the issue publicly again.

Partially as a result of the pressure, the case was reopened by the prosecutor general's office.

Kenyatta Launches Development Plan

NAIROBI, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta has launched a new development plan for the period 1970 to 1974, calling for a massive expansion of industry and a bigger effort to develop rural and outlying areas.

Speaking at Kenya's Independence Day ceremonies Friday, he said that taking development and recurrent outlay together, overseas financing would amount to only 12 percent of the program.

2 Negotiators Reporting to Moscow

Peking Talks Said to Be Stalled

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—Two key Soviet negotiators were reported leaving Peking yesterday, apparently to confer in Moscow about the state of the two nations' attempts to resolve their border dispute.

Western experts believe this means at least a temporary suspension of the secret, eight-week-long talks, which reportedly are stalled. They began Oct. 20.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said it had "learned" that First Deputy Foreign Minister Vassily V. Kuznetsov and Maj. Gen. Vadim A. Matrosov, chief of staff of Soviet border troops, were returning to Moscow.

Talks Said to Go Badly

The announced purpose of their return is "to take part in the seventh session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, which opens in Moscow on Dec. 16." This would provide opportunity for a major review of the Sino-Soviet negotiations. Western specialists in many capitals have received increasing reports from Peking that the talks have been going badly.

The ambiguous Tass announcement did not say when, or whether, the two Soviet officials would return to Peking, although it indicated that other members of the Soviet negotiating team will remain there.

These discussions about the 4,500-mile-long Sino-Soviet border, along which there were serious clashes last summer, grew out of the urgent appeal for Communist unity in the will of the late Ho Chi Minh, president of North Vietnam.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, on last-minute instructions, stopped in Peking on his way home from Mr. Ho's funeral in Hanoi and met Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on Sept. 11. That meeting, in turn, led to scheduling the talks, at a time when China expressed open concern that the Soviet Union might be looking for an excuse to attack it.

The announcement of the return of Mr. Kuznetsov and Gen. Matrosov to Moscow followed by only one day the disclosure that a U.S. ambassador and the ranking Chinese diplomat in Warsaw met there Thursday to pave the way for resuming U.S.-Chinese discussions broken off in January, 1968.

Early Word on Kuznetsov

U.S. officials in Washington said they were confident there was no direct cause-and-effect relationship between the two events. American sources said they had been hearing rumblings for a week or more earlier that Mr. Kuznetsov would be returning to Moscow.

There are unquestionable sensitivities, nevertheless, around all sides of the Moscow-Peking-Washington triangle. Soviet diplomats have expressed private concern about any "exploitation" of Sino-Soviet tensions by the United States.

China, undoubtedly, would like to get some leverage against the Soviet Union by worrying Moscow about its talks with the United States. For its part, the United States has insisted upon its right to negotiate with both China and the Soviet Union, no matter what either of them say.

At the same time, China has gone right ahead with its public charges against the United States and the Soviet Union, accusing them of "collusion" and joint "nuclear blackmail" against China.

That charge, expressly aimed at the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks in Helsinki, was repeated just last week by Peking. The Helsinki talks are near the end of their first, preliminary stage. U.S. and Soviet negotiators meet again tomorrow to start the fifth, and perhaps the final, week of the talks where they are expected to agree on procedure for substantive negotiations.

Rhodesia Mute For Music to Fit National Anthem

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Rhodesia is a country with only half a national anthem.

Earlier this year a committee chose the verses but another committee last night announced that after considering 98 musical scores to fit the words they could not recommend any of them.

In a statement the committee said the music submitted was of a "commendably and surprisingly high standard... but it will be appreciated that in seeking a national anthem Rhodesia will not accept anything which is not of the highest quality."

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Washington Tax Fight: Budget in Balance

Tax Bill Defines Party Lines As Congressmen Eye Election

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In his role as the new political trumpet of the Administration, Vice-President Agnew sounded a familiar refrain last week when he accused Senate Democrats of being "careless men" who had "turned tax reform into a Rube Goldberg toy to entertain and attract reluctant voters to fading politicians."

It is a melody certain to lead to political cacophony as the nation heads into an election year. If there is one issue that can distinguish the oft indistinguishable Republican and Democratic parties, it is economic policy. It is on that issue that lines at last are being drawn between a Democratic-controlled Congress—at least the Senate—and a Republican Administration.

The partisan outcries last week about "social equity" and "fiscal responsibility" sounded like faint echoes from New Deal and Fair Deal days. There were the liberal Democrats boasting about how they had cut taxes to provide "greater equity" to low and middle-income taxpayers, while meanwhile working to increase spending on domestic programs. The Republicans, from President Nixon down, were rejoining with "fiscal irresponsibility" and seeking to place the future blame for inflation on the Democrats.

Neither was talking so much to the other as to the voters in 1970 or 1972. Indeed, it may well turn out that battle lines for the 1970 Congressional election, and perhaps for the 1973 Presidential election, were established last week in the climactic debate over the tax bill.

Provisions of Bill

At Democratic initiative, the Senate last Thursday passed a tax bill that provided more relief than reform. For the individual taxpayer, the Senate bill would provide an increase in personal exemptions over the next two years from $600 to $800—a step which will particularly benefit the middle-class taxpayer but which will cost the treasury $3.4 billion in revenue over the next two years. For the elderly, the Senate bill provided a 15 percent increase in Social Security benefits, instead of the 10 percent proposed by the Administration.

Even before Senate passage, President Nixon warned that he could not sign a tax bill containing such increases in personal exemptions and Social Security payments. Whether this was a veto threat was somewhat unclear. But what was clear was that President Nixon was taking basic economic issue with Congress by arguing that the tax bill, as passed by the Senate, would contribute to inflationary pressures.

The Senate bill was passed by a 69-22 vote, a margin that was somewhat misleading, for many in the majority voted for the bill in full anticipation and hope that it would be trimmed down in the Senate-House conference that will write the compromise.

Fighting the national debt of $370 billion, Senator John J. Williams of Delaware, the ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, told his colleagues, "This bill represents the most irresponsible piece of legislation that I have seen since I have been in the Senate... This is a political hoax for the American people."

In the face of this criticism from the respected tax reformer, Democrats showed some embarrassment over the way the tax bill had been turned into what Mr. Agnew described as a "Christmas tree bill." In their defensive reaction, Democrats pointed out that Republicans had joined in adding the baubles or in voting against closing tax loopholes that might have offset the revenue losses.

Privately, even the Democrats were confident that many of the baubles would be removed in Senate-House conference, perhaps even before Christmas. But defending the Senate's action, Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, said there was "still a great deal of reform" in the Senate bill "that in the end will distribute the tax burden in our society more equitably."

While the tax bill was being drafted on the Senate floor, something equally important, from the Administration point of view, was going on a floor below in the Senate Appropriations Committee. There, Democrats were preparing to add $1 billion for education and $800 million for pollution control to the health-education-welfare appropriations bill.

It was enough to give indigestion to Republicans at their weekly luncheon of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. The luncheon discussion quickly turned to "fiscal responsibility" and afterward Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado, the committee chairman, came up to the Senate Press Gallery to present figures, obviously prepared by the White House, showing that with the direction in which the Democratic Congress was headed on appropriations legislation, there was going to be a $5 million "overrun" on the Administration's budget.

New Battle Cry

Sounding a new Republican battle cry, the Republican leader said such "fiscal irresponsibility" would not only contribute to inflation but could also lead to a serious recession.

It was a curious political twist from only a few months ago. Then, from the manner in which Democrats were warming up and the Administration defending itself, it seemed that Vietnam and foreign policy would be the major political issues. Now both Democrats and Republicans appear to be shifting their differences to domestic issues.

More than any other development, the tax bill was responsible for bringing the domestic issues to the fore along classical lines between Democrats and Republicans. The "tax reform bill"—as Democrats still prefer to call it—had a patently political genesis.

As a condition for approving the Administration's request for extension of the income surtax, the Senate Democratic leadership demanded tax reform. The political motivation was obvious: The Administration could take the blame for extending the surtax and the Democrats could take credit for tax reform. With such political motivations it probably was inevitable that what began sincerely enough as an effort in reform aimed at closing tax loopholes should have degenerated into a struggle over providing relief in the form of tax reductions.

Underlying the tax bill is a partisan struggle over national priorities that began about a year ago in the reaction against the Vietnam war. Using the tax bill and appropriation bill as weapons, the Democrats are engaged in a novel form of guerrilla warfare against the Administration and its budgetary priorities.

By turning money back into private hands in the form of tax relief, Democrats are fighting for the political affections of that "mid-America" the Nixon Administration is counting upon for its political future. "What we are fighting for is suburbia," said one Senate Democrat in explaining the tax bill. Senator Albert Gore, the author of the increased personal exemption, put it bluntly when he stated his purpose was "to give tax relief to the guy who needs it the most—the man living in the suburbs in his little house with a big mortgage and filled with children."

FINAL TOUCH—When the tax bill passed by the Senate last week goes to a Senate-House conference for final shaping, the dominant figure likely will be Wilbur D. Mills, above, the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Tax Issues

At President Nixon's news conference last week, this exchange took place:

Q. Sir, if the final version of the tax reform bill . . . includes the Senate-adopted tax exemption provision and the 15 percent Social Security increase, can you sign it?

A. No.

On Thursday, the Senate passed, and sent to a House-Senate conference committee, a tax bill containing both those provisions. What follows is a description of the two proposals, and the arguments for and against them.

Exemptions

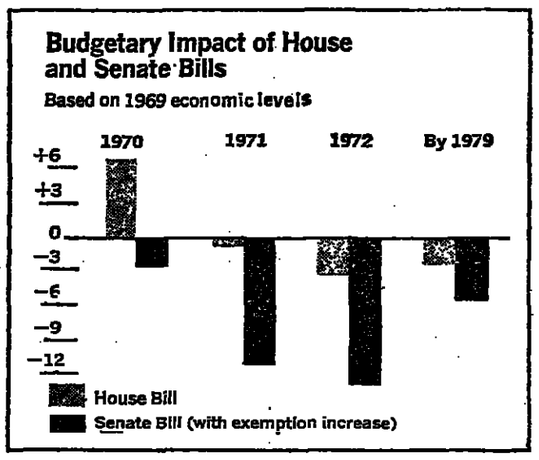
An amendment sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee, increases the personal exemption for each taxpayer and each dependent, which is now $600, to $700 next year and $800 in 1971. It eliminates the reductions in tax rates contained in the House bill, but retains a special allowance for low-income families and tax relief for single persons.

* * *

FOR: The $600 exemption has been unchanged since right after World War II and it's an absurdly low figure now; no one can maintain a child on $600 a year. The Gore plan gives the tax relief where it's needed—to those with the largest number of dependents. It also gives a greater share of the tax relief to the middle-income group (with less for the upper income and about the same for the lower income) than the House bill. It's not too expensive; in the long run, it costs about the same in revenue as the House bill. "If democracy is to survive, we must provide for the children of today," says Sen. Gore.

* * *

AGAINST: The House bill is a better balanced tax relief package, with meaningful tax cuts for those at every income level. It is not sound policy for the tax law to favor the largest families. The tax rate reductions, which the Gore amendment eliminates from the bill, are sorely needed because inflation has put people into tax brackets that are excessively high for the amount of real purchasing power that their income represents. It's irrelevant to say the Gore amendment would cost no more revenue by 1975 than the House bill; it would cost $6 billion more in the next two years.



Social Security

The Senate bill would increase the benefits paid to most Social Security recipients by 15 percent and would increase the benefits at the low end by considerably more. The minimum monthly payment would be raised from $55 to $100 for a single individual and from $82.50 to $150 for a married couple. The cost of the increase would be financed, though not immediately, by an increase from $7,800 to $12,000 in the amount of income subject to the Social Security tax.

* * *

FOR: An increase in benefits is sorely needed because of inflation. There's a huge surplus in the Social Security trust fund, so there is no reason not to pay out added benefits now and wait to raise the tax until 1973. "No one can get by on $55 a month," says Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana. "Since the last increase in Social Security benefits, the cost of living has gone up 10 percent.

* * *

AGAINST: The increased Social Security benefits, without an accompanying increase in taxes, will be inflationary. And the increase, especially in the minimum benefits, has not been thought through. It would be inequitable to many just above the minimum. The whole subject is too complex to legislate on the Senate floor without full exploration in hearings; there were no hearings at all. "It has been the established principle since the beginning of Social Security that whenever Congress raises benefits, at the same time it raises whatever taxes are necessary," says Sen. John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware.

—EILEEN SHANAHAN.

Nixon's Job Is to Hold Budget Line

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—"I happen not to be one of those who contend that the Congress is irresponsible. I think that they are quite responsible. If they cut taxes enough and increase expenditures enough, they can even be responsible for generating another round of inflationary pressure."

With that note of sarcasm, Murray L. Weidenbaum, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Economic Affairs, fairly summarized last week the general air of dejection surrounding the Nixon administration as it approaches the final stages of making President Nixon's budget for fiscal year 1971, which will be the first wholly developed by him.

After describing all the things that were threatening the precarious surplus in the budget for the current fiscal year, Budget Director Robert P. Mayo said last week: "The gloom thickens when we consider the budget outlook for fiscal year 1971." The problem the administration faces—which is essentially insoluble—is in two parts.

Procedural Problem

The first can be called procedural. As a result of what the President called last week "the worst record in history" by Congress in passing appropriation bills, the budget-makers simply cannot put the numbers together. In many areas next year's spending depends in good part on this year's appropriations. The President cannot start making big decisions until he knows where Congress has left him.

In addition, the revenue picture is now completely unknown because of the wild range of possibilities in the big tax reform bill as it goes to Senate-House conference. It will not be too difficult to make a last-minute revenue estimate after the President finally signs the bill, if he does. But the whole issue of surplus or deficit will turn partly on this, and it cannot be known now.

The substantive part of the problem, however, is more important than the procedural. It can be summarized simply: Every economic textbook, and the conviction of every member of the administration, would call for an anti-inflationary budget surplus next year, preferably a sizable one. But the facts of the case are such that a bare balance will be a notable achievement.

Part of the trouble is that the famous "uncontrollables"—interest on the debt, Medicare, grants to the states for welfare, veterans' benefits—will rise by $8 billion next year, not even counting the proposed increase in social security benefits. This $8 billion alone, with no other up or down changes, would push the budget just over $200 billion.

Meanwhile, the income tax surcharge will expire at mid-year. In private, a number of high officials concede that good economics would call for its extension. But they simply refuse to go through the futile exercise of asking Congress to extend the tax again.

Practical Effect

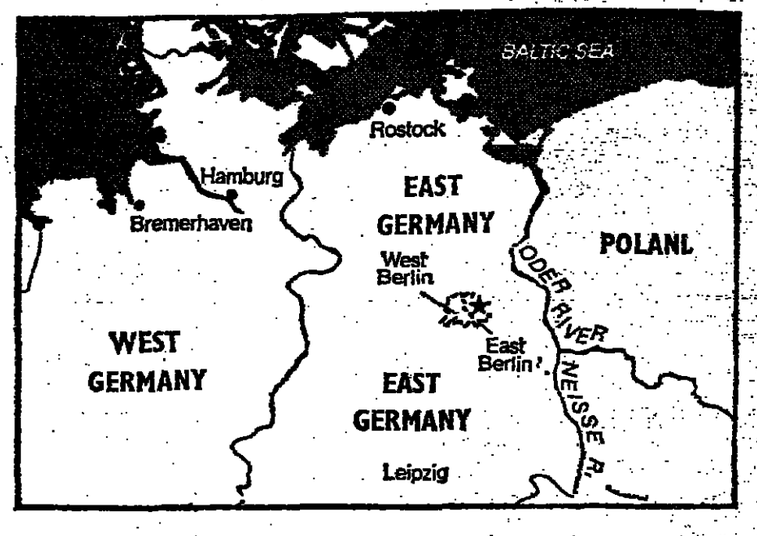
The practical effect of the situation is that the loss of revenues from the surcharge just about balances the added revenues from economic growth (which is expected to be slower next year), and revenues will rise very little from the estimated $198.5 billion of this year.

On the helpful side is a further planned reduction, by an unknown amount, in defense spending. But offsetting that in good part is the President's own package of domestic programs, mainly welfare reform, revenue sharing with the states, mass transit and probably water pollution.

Much of the problem lies with Congress, as Mr. Weidenbaum indicated. It is threatening to add as much as $6 billion to outlays in the current fiscal year alone, including such things as refusal to raise postal rates. Mr. Mayo said last week: "The economic and financial outlook for the months ahead makes it absolutely essential that we exercise fiscal prudence in both fiscal 1970 and 1971. And yet, the pressures to make everyone happy by increasing outlays and giving additional tax relief pose strong threats to responsible fiscal policy.

"I am confident that the Congress, with public support, will choose the path of fiscal responsibility. If not, we will have to fight the inflation battle all over again, and not too far down the road."

Actually, the game is not lost. As a result of both fiscal and monetary restraint this year, there is considerable confidence in the administration that the economy will duly slow next year.



Poles Eager to Start Talk With Bonn to Normalize Ti

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WARSAW (WP).—Despite the drag of history, Poland today is ready, willing and even eager to come to terms with its long-time *bête noire*, West Germany.

This is the inescapable conclusion after a week of conversations with numerous leading Poles, official and unofficial, who make or influence policy or who are in a position to know the attitude of the ruling Communist leadership.

Every sign is that Poland was given the green light at the Dec. 3 and 4 gathering in Moscow of the Warsaw Pact nations. The sigh of relief here is immense.

Officially, of course, there is caution. Indeed as is usually the case in advance of critical negotiations there are cries that West German Chancellor Willy Brandt is backsliding from his startling shift in his own nation's past position.

Moscow Watching

It is evident that the negotiations will be difficult. It is evident that Moscow will be watching every move. It is evident that the Poles are worried that somehow the East Germans, wary of rapprochement between their neighbors to East and West, may somehow erect an impassable roadblock.

But the tone in Warsaw today is definitely positive. And the detailed discussion one hears of the individual pieces of the puzzle that must be put together strongly bespeaks compromise. Poles in a position to know say there is, today, a slim majority in the Politburo for normalization of Polish-West German relations.

It was the May 17 speech of the Communist party secretary, Wladyslaw Gomulka, the initial Polish opening to the West, which set the current train of events in motion. This came after the Gustav Husak regime took over in Prague, marking the "normalization" in Czechoslovakia that the Kremlin had demanded. Mr. Brandt's September election and his foreign minister's October offer of talks "on the basis of what Wladyslaw Gomulka said on May 17" made negotiations possible. The Poles say they expect them to begin early next year.

Thus Poland, after the December Moscow summit, is permitted to act within the Brezhnev doctrine, which is the Kremlin's unilateral limitation on the sovereignty of its fellow Communist states. It is named for the Russian Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Some outsiders here argue that the Polish regime's long-time dependence on the West German bogeyman has been found to be no longer necessary to control the population. They reason that there was no vast public feeling against last year's anti-Semitic campaign, that Poland helped invade Czechoslovakia with only minimal public reaction and that last year's student outburst failed to catch fire.

Strong Hold

Hence, this reasoning goes, the regime found its hold on the public stronger than it realized. The Czechoslovak book was closed. The Soviet Union, worried about its China problem, was more amenable to Eastern deals with the West. Mr. Brandt provided an opening. And so the old anti-German bogeyman could be downplayed if not exactly ended.

However, Poles today say that the anti-German feeling, from the Hitlerite crimes and the long period of public indoctrination, is still so strong that the regime must move warily.

A Polish opinion poll, taken some weeks ago after Mr. Brandt came to power but never published, investigated the public attitude to normalizing Polish-West German relations. About 99 percent said that it should not be done unless Germany recognized Poland's Western border, known as the Oder-Neisse line. But 60 percent said that there should not be normalization unless West Germany recognized East Germany as a sovereign state.

Examination Necessary

It is necessary to examine the details of the Oder-Neisse line problem, the recognition issue, the question of Poland's hoped-for credits from West Germany and Poland's attitude toward the Communist bloc's proposed European security conference and the related issue of mutual reduction of conventional arms in Central Europe.

● Oder-Neisse: This is the overwhelmingly important issue for the Polish regime. The aim is to end forever all West German or Western talk that some day the pre-World War II border farther to the east might be re-established despite Russia's guarantee of the Oder-Neisse line.

Mr. Brandt has refused a total recognition of the line on the grounds that the 1945 Potsdam Agreement by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France reserves a final settlement of Germany's borders for a peace treaty. The official Polish position, repeated here last week, is that Mr. Brandt should ask the four whether his nation now has sufficient sovereignty to sign. It is pointed out that Moscow agrees and that Paris already has recognized the line. Just what Washington would say, if Mr. Brandt were really to ask approval, is impossible to say but such a request would be difficult to refuse if other conditions favored an agreement.

How hard Poland will push this point one cannot estimate. Some Poles say, howe with some evidence—that they do not e it to be pushed to a breaking point and fact, that agreement on the Oder-Neiss now simply a problem of finding langua ceptable to Bonn and Warsaw which that problem.

● Recognition of East Germany: The of Polish formulation is that West Germany FRG—must recognize "the existence of German Democratic Republic—DDR—a sovereign and fully legal German state." Moscow summit formulation was somewhat elastic. It called on all nations in "the int of peace and security" to "establish equal tions with the German Democratic Republ the basis of international law."

Mr. Brandt has said that the Fe Republic of Germany would never recogni DDR as a separate nation and he has coun with the new formulation that there are German states in one nation."

Solution Seen

Very high personages among the Poles, about this formulation, pointed out that constitutions of both Germanys declare ea be a part of a German state. This app to reflect a feeling, though it was n stated, that Mr. Brandt had cleverly crea formula on which could be construct satisfactory solution.

Another Polish suggestion, on a lower is also new. This is that both German could be admitted to the United Nations, affording a form of international recogniti East Germany without the necessity of Germany establishing the kind of direct matic relations that are normal be sovereign states. Bonn's reaction to this is unknown here, though there are info hints that it might be possible.

Because of these complexities Pole importance say that recognition is basical issue between the two German states and resolution of the Oder-Neisse problem wil have to await settlement on recogn Whether the Russians and East Germans may be something else again.

● Polish-West German trade: The co assumption here is that Poland is seeki West German line of credit totaling about million over a five-year period. The recently has surfaced in Bonn where talks have just been resumed. The Polish is to pay for credits with the products o plants they build or with copper.

To meet its ambitious 1971-75 five-year goals, Poland envisages purchases in the of around $1 billion to $1.5 billion. Pr plans what is called "selective and inter development, meaning emphasis on such as electronics, petrochemicals, elec machinery and machinery in general. Soviet Union and Eastern Europe alone c meet such needs. Of the Western nations West Germany seems prepared to do so.

Skeptical Specialists

Some Poles, aware of this massive West man economic leverage on political issues, bravely of such alternate capital sourc Britain, France and Japan. But the eco specialists are highly skeptical.

Both Poland and West Germany pu separate the trade and credit issue from political issues. But Mr. Brandt is conscious of his economic leverage and dou intends to use it.

● European Security Conference and Limitation: In earlier years, Poland put fo the Rapacki and Gomulka plans calling either a freezing or reduction of nuclear on the territories of Central European proposals designed to get American nu weapons out of West Germany.

These ideas have largely disappeared Polish statements. However, it is re reported that, at the Nov. 1-2 Prague munist summit, the Poles tried hard to introduce an arms proposal. But the Ru said "no" for reasons not yet clear. The now explain that the West German sign on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty altered the picture and that currently studies are under way here to find formulations. It also is hinted that M is awaiting a clearer picture of the outcom the strategic arms talks in Helsinki wit United States.

Possibilities Noted

The Polish response to the recent foreign ministers' call for mutual force tions in Europe is that it may offer possib later on.

Poland formally favors the European se conference of all European nations. And repeat the Moscow statement that there objection" to American and Canadian part tion. But this seems to be said by rote that bilateral talks already have begun bet Moscow and Bonn and are impending bet Moscow and Warsaw with some sort of also likely between the two German state

Furthermore, Warsaw knows that the U States strongly backs the bilateral appr as well as the multilateral approach, pa Berlin issue, and simply will not now agr a general conference. The Poles add that might be a series of conferences but they rather indefinite about it.

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Real Climax of Racial Clash Is Yet to Come on U.S. Campuses

mold Beichman
CHMAN, author and cientist, is currently a doctoral dissertaolumbia. He wrote e, the second of two hich appears today, w York Times maga-

first section of this (IHT, Dec. 13-14) I sted that the structerican higher educa- survive in its pres- So apocalyptic a needs some defini- not too widely realiz- in America, that procedures have been amended by our uni- ind, in particular, by prestigious, so as to eater precentages of ople from racial or minorities to be adardless of high-school admission procedures—*rus clauzus* for geo- religious or even reasons—are among closely guarded secrets niversities.

s no way of knowing nce requirements are nged so that ascripexample, color or low status—will be the *non* for admission an achievement. Can a learning process uncircumstances?

mic is on. Yet this is of the crisis of Amerher education. I have y little with the re- ty of the faculty itself risis. While it is easy the teachers, it is difsee what really they ow. Something might en accomplished years those faculties conhemselves with those of mber who had become tions of their chosen n and of their stu- those who spent whatne they had as offconsultants to anyone to pay the freight, of their number who had rated their incompes teachers, both psychic ellectual.

de of Violence

even if they had I am it would have helped hat has become a revoy tide of violence the university, this most reed. For I think it is vious that no university g survive if its right to tested each spring or niversity's attempt to e power is a demonstrafts faded legitimacy and ansfer of some of its acy to those who ques- it in the first place. In ords, the university canccessfully protect itself student "groupuscules"

o often faculties and strations are reluctant w the outside world to e, the outside world be- ing public opinion or government, although they are becoming less reluctant to do so:

- It is easier to surrender bit by bit, position by position, than to see a campus dramatically torn apart;
- We have not yet seen the real climax of the racial struggle at the large urban American universities; that problem has merely been swept under the rug, and
- The American university has become for radicalized students and faculty the battleground for revolutionary impulses which can find no outlet off-campus. In reality what some university administrations and faculties have been saying tacitly is that their legitimacy is negotiable.

What makes all this so critical is that large numbers of faculty members have adapted themselves to the vague yet tangible pressures that the university must become politically *engagé*. Prof. Richard Lichtman, a philosopher, recently stated that "a free and human community of scholars can only flourish when the multitudinous communities of the exploited, the wretched, and the brutalized peoples of the earth have broken the bonds of their subservience and established themselves as men of full stature."

It is this sort of rhetoric which finds approving echoes (and almost no publicly voiced disagreement) in the academy. Along with this goes a demand for what has been called "action Ph.D.s" by SDS members. When I first heard this mentioned at a student strike meeting in 1968 at Columbia, I thought it must be a joke. Later I asked a fellow student what an "action Ph.D." meant. He replied:

'So Much Junk'

"A lot of this stuff we take in political science, sociology or anthropology is so much junk. Let's face it. You memorize a lot of bull, take an exam or do a paper and the dissertation is even worse junk. What we mean by an 'action Ph.D.' is that a graduate student, after he passes all his requirements, is going to get out, say, to neighborhoods of the poor, the underprivileged and work with them on their problems. For example, he could organize rent strikes in the Puerto Rican neighborhoods or a march on the welfare office or City Hall or against high-priced food stores that exploit them.

"All this would be as much a part of the Ph.D. program as passing the orals. In fact, the action would be the equivalent of the dissertation. *What about teachers to act* as sponsors? Obviously most faculty members wouldn't be suited to supervise such a program, so the university would have to hire professors with our approval who have the kind of political background and interest that this kind of program needs."

I interrupted to ask why a graduate student who was interested in helping the poor through political activity needed or wanted a Ph.D. (and from an "Establishment" university like Columbia!). The answer was quite plausible:

"Look, American society still *looks upon a Ph.D as important.* After all that's why I came here as a graduate student. I want a job teaching when I finish and it's hard to get good jobs without a Ph.D. I want to tap the foundations and you need a Ph.D. for that. What I object to are the outmoded requirements, see?"

I saw.

The Bellwethers

Let me be quite clear: I am not suggesting that the Ph.D. is going to become overnight any less or more meaningful than it is now. There are 281 graduate schools (and 400,000 graduate students) in America and some of their Ph.D.s are the equivalent of degrees from a barber college. But the pressure for drastic change is on in those graduate schools where it matters, the bellwethers.

It is quite possible that just as universities have found it difficult to resist the insistence on Black Studies, so they will find it difficult to resist white radical student groups able to hold a university for the ransom price of "action Ph.D.s." And, after all, there will always be at least one professor who, when confronted by this demand, will support it with the statement that young people's interests in curriculum should be encouraged, not rejected, and, besides, it's time we had another look at Ph.D. requirements, or else, "these kids are trying to tell us something," etc.

All very plausible, intelligent but, to use a favorite SDS word, "irrelevant" to the issue of higher education. This "at-least-one-professor" is not mythical: he exists and flourishes. For example, there is a belief among some faculty members that SDS is a socially useful organization. So wrote Prof. Robert Lekachman, the economist-historian, in a recent article:

"I cannot conclude even so hasty a set of reflections as this one without some word of appreciation of SDS. Fair is fair. On university campus after university campus, it has been SDS which has called visible attention to the brutality of the local police, the obtuseness if not worse of university behavior in surrounding communities, the selfishness of university real estate operations, and the questionable character of some of the universities' entanglements with Pentagon projects. To say this is to point out the considerable weakness of moderates and mild radicals.

Why Use a Club

"SDS has played the role of the farmer who clubbed his balky mule over the head with a two-by-four. When reproved by a humanitarian bystander, he replied that the first necessity of the case was to get the animal's attention. Although I care as little for the illegal occupation of buildings as I do for the clubbing of mules, I must also note the obvious: Both techniques do genuinely attract the attention of their targets —mules or university administrators."

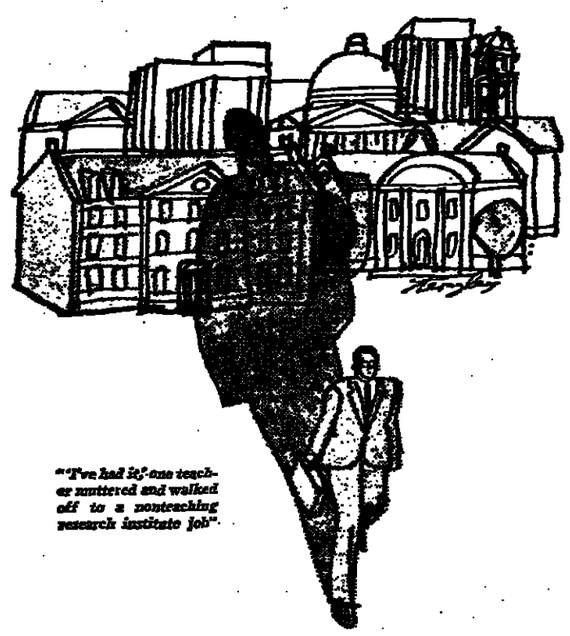
The violence at our universities is no worse than hitting a mule with a stick; in fact, the violence is progressive because —like Stalin's Five-Year Plans —it leads to good things for future generations.

One reason for the idiotic behavior by faculty members is that they have accustomed themselves to accepting—or ignoring—any kind of political lie so long as its purveyor is young, progressive, a would-be Marxist, a "socialist," a man of the left. The most intelligent scholars I know will never argue the lie that America, as the SDS cant goes, is "sick, inhumane, corrupt"—or ask: Compared to whom or what? France, China, Cuba; Greece, Russia, South Africa, Rhodesia, Canada? The most irrational statement can be spoken or published by SDS or other revolutionary groups, utter lies can be circulated about administrators, teachers or students; rarely is there any attempt at refutation. (The SDS had a field day last winter with the published canard that Columbia president Andrew Cordier was responsible, as a onetime UN official in the Congo, for the "murder" of Patrice Lumumba. The Columbia faculty silence was deafening.)

End of Objectivity

A second reason for this sort of behavior is that a growing number of faculty members, particularly in the social sciences, have dropped any pretense that a university is a place for objective scholarship. Last spring I heard one well-known professor, when challenged about whether he still maintained his onetime relationship with the State Department, tell an SDS street audience, "Ridiculous! Why, I came to this university because I wanted a platform from which to oppose the Johnson-Rusk policies on Vietnam."

This statement was published in the student newspaper the next morning. Imagine the faculty reaction had a professor publicly declared he had come to a university for a platform from which to rehabilitate Joe McCarthy's reputation or to attack the Federal Government for being soft on Communism.



"'I've had it!' one teacher muttered and walked off to a nonteaching research institute job".

Somewhat in the future, I see shaping up the American version of Disraeli's "Two Nations"—left intellectuals, that is, radicalized faculty and students on one side and the rest of us—not necessarily President Nixon's "silent majority" —on the other side of the barricades. The left intellectuals will fancy themselves as the revolutionary class, capable of instigating a revolution. It will all remain fantasy because they haven't studied sufficiently the master of revolution and insurrection, V. I. Lenin, who wrote:

"In order to be entirely victorious, insurrection must depend not on a conspiracy or a party, but on a revolutionary class. That is the first point. Insurrection must depend on the revolutionary pressure of all the people. That is the second point. Insurrection must break out at the apogee of the rising revolution, that is, at the moment when activity of the vanguard of the people is greater, when fluctuations among the enemy and among the weak and indecisive friends of the revolution are strongest. That is the third point. It is in bridging these three conditions to the consideration of the question of insurrection that Marxism differs from Blanquism... No great revolution has happened, or can happen, without the disorganization of the army."

The attempt at revolution is creating wide fissures between the American people and the intellectual classes. Herbert Marcuse's blueprint for nihilism doesn't trouble me particularly. I am far more troubled by Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith and his view of the future, something I will return to in a moment.

Left intellectuals in the United States have a favorite quotation which they enjoy using whenever they wish to discuss their present discontents. It is a particular favorite because it was uttered by President Eisenhower in his 1960 "farewell address." Thus they can begin the quotation with the phrase, "Even President Eisenhower warned that 'we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex'." Such is the level of intellectual debate in America that virtually nobody knows the further warning in that same speech: "We must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological élite."

I was reminded of this latter Eisenhower statement by some sentiments expressed by Dr. Galbraith in "The New Industrial State": "As the trade unions retreat, more or less permanently, into the shadows, a rapidly growing body of educators and research scientists emerges. It is possible that the educational and scientific estate requires only a strongly creative political hand to become a decisive instrument of political power."

Unions Are the Enemy

It is no coincidence that for the intellectuals of the left, center and, curiously enough, the right (like William F. Buckley jr.) the trade unions have become the enemy. For Dr. Galbraith, the American labor movement has lost its meaning because "they are under no particular compulsion to question the goals of the industrial system."

I offer the trade-union issue as an example of the frustration which is spreading among American academic intellectuals. It is this kind of frustration and a self-validating élitism which lead normally sane academicians to defend the most outrageous SDS campus practices or, at the very least, to ignore them.

The clear and present danger to the American university is that academic opinion is very nearly controlled by a minority of intellectuals who threaten the foundations of the American university as no other single force in American life ever has in our history, even at the height of anti-intellectual crusades.

They, with their student allies, threaten every aspect of intellectual life—what is to be taught, researched, published, who is to be hired or fired —while they seek amnesty for young gangsters and bombers who, mouthing what Norman Macrae, deputy editor of The Economist, has called "the dreariest old Nazism," have committed unprecedented depredations against universities, against scholarship and against culture.

Perhaps this, and more, is the reason why one of the most distinguished and normally equable historians I know recently wrote me: "One thing I would have to say right now is that things look worse and worse, and we may both live to see the eclipse of American liberal democracy."

Mideast

ogers Puts U.S. Plan or Peace on Record

By Peter Grose

SHINGTON (NYT).— arcely had the Secretary te, William P. Rogers, speaking in a Sheraton otel banquet room last y evening than a band next room struck up and succeeded in drowning words.

Rogers was visibly thrown ance, but it couldn't have ed less to a conference fult education which d to provide the occasion show of diplomacy that on administration had nstructing for weeks if nths.

Secretary's speech on an policy in the Middle adlock would have been to an unprepared audiven if they could have it. It was the most ve and comprehensive nt yet offered of what untry has been trying ieve between Arabs and , between Washington scow over the past eight .

ving for 'Balance'

Rogers proclaimed a "balpolicy, calling for total withdrawal from the terr occupied in the June, war—anathema to Israel eturn for an Arab comit to a "permanent" and ig" peace agreement—ms to the Arabs. The States and the other powers did not intend pose a settlement, the ry of State insisted, but e outlined what the final ent should include. He arther than any Americy-maker had yet gone lic in stating that Israel give up exclusive conr Jerusalem and turn it me kind of international

n though they may, and ly will, be unpalatable to sides," Mr. Rogers con- "we will not shrink from ting necessary compro-

The timing was significant only in general. Administration policy-makers have grown increasingly desperate in weeks past at the apparent immobility of the deadlock. They decided *something dramatic had to be* done. The American peace proposals—already conveyed to the Soviet Union on Oct. 28—could not have been disclosed publicly until it was clear that the Russians were delaying a response. It was desirable to make the disclosure well before the Arab summit meeting scheduled for Dec. 20 and thus hopefully moderate some of the worst anti-American declarations. To be polite it should be delivered before the arrival in the United States Thursday of the Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, on a privately arranged lecture tour. By elimination, the 1969 Galaxy Conference on Adult Education was chosen as the available, and quite unwitting, forum.

When it was over, those in the State Department concerned with the Arab-Israeli confrontation breathed sighs of relief.

"Now the air is cleared of all *the misunderstandings and distortions* of our policy," said one senior diplomat, referring to all the Arab charges of American bias in Israel's favor. "We've been playing the secret diplomacy game too long for our own good."

One of Mr. Rogers's top aides emphasized that the speech was "specific"; to any outsider he was dead wrong. The speech was a masterpiece of vagueness on the points that the American negotiators wanted to remain vague.

Mr. Rogers said there should be "roles" for both Jordan and Israel "in the civic, economic and religious life" of Jerusalem. You want a binational city? an expert was asked. "I wouldn't say that," came the hasty reply, even though it is hard to see what the Secretary meant if not a highly controversial binational or multinational Jerusalem.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8—Monday, December 15, 1969 *

Cutting Aid Too Far

The irony of pre-Christmas votes in Congress sharply cutting the moderate foreign aid request of the President is accentuated by the China lobby's success in adding funds for Taiwan's air force that Mr. Nixon never suggested.

Secret letters from the Defense Department, presumably from Secretary Laird, were invoked in the House debate in support of the $54.5 million for Taiwan and another $50 million, also unrequested by the White House, to modernize South Korea's armed forces. As a result of this strange procedure, the House exceeded the President's military aid request while reducing both the economic aid he asked and the aid total by more than $1 billion.

Congressional determination to stop playing Santa Claus to the world has been increasingly evident for several years. But the action of the House in cutting this year's appropriation to $1.65 billion, the lowest ever, would mean shifting to the role of Scrooge. The hope now must be that the Senate will undo some of the damage.

The Senate authorization bill provides about $450 million more in economic aid than the House appropriation and $150 million less in military aid, for an overall increase of $300 million. If these levels can be retained through the appropriation votes next week, there will be a chance for economic aid to emerge from conference at about last year's all-time low instead of being cut even further.

The difference could be critical. Only a relatively small sum is involved, but the House cut of $33 million in the President's request of $122 million for the United Nations development program and related projects would impede efforts to obtain matching contributions elsewhere for this vital multilateral scheme. Similarly, the House has slashed by more than half the $437.5 million asked by the President for long-term development loans to the Alliance for Progress, and has reduced development loans to other areas by almost two-thirds. The latter cut is sure to disrupt the imaginative consortium arrangement that brings India and Pakistan large sums from Europe and Japan, lightening the American aid burden. Equally self-defeating is a huge House cut in the sum requested by the President for technical assistance.

All studies indicate that it will require contributions of at least 1 percent of gross national product from the rich countries to enable the developing nations to make significant headway toward the 20th century. At present levels, the United States is contributing less than one-fourth of 1 percent of GNP to development aid. The further cuts proposed by the House are a disgrace to the nation and severely damaging to American interests in the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Senate Saturnalia on Taxes

The fiscal saturnalia on the floor of the Senate has at last run its riotous course. By a vote of 69 to 22 the Senate has adopted a tax bill that would stimulate inflation, hamper for years to come the nation's ability to finance urgently needed public programs, and emasculate reforms contained in the House bill.

It is now the responsibility of the House-Senate conference committee to try to produce a compromise bill that will avoid a threatened presidential veto and contribute to the public interest—if such a measure is any longer possible. In refusing to join this conference committee, Senator John J. Williams of Delaware, ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, pronounced the Senate bill "the most irresponsible legislation passed in my 22 years in the Senate." By his unprecedented act, Senator Williams declined to associate himself in any way with a bill that represents, as Vice-President Agnew also has pungently noted, a low-water mark in fiscal policy.

Clearly the Senate bill would accelerate inflation—and that is the matter of immediate concern. The Gore amendment to boost the personal exemption in the next two years from the present $600 to $800 would cost in revenue loss an extra $2.2 billion in 1970 and $3.7 billion in 1971. Other Senate-adopted amendments would increase the revenue loss by an additional $1 billion in both years. The boost in Social Security benefits by 15 percent, plus the boost in the minimums, would cost $5.7 billion in 1970 and $6.4 billion in 1971. To these inflationary drains one must add the reduction in the 10 percent surtax to 5 percent on Jan. 1, 1970, and its complete elimination next June 30. The administration must carry at least equal responsibility with the Congress for this particular action.

The combined effect of all these measures would be to produce a reduction in fiscal restraint totaling $18 billion in 1970 and $24 billion in 1971 from present levels. These figures on revenue loss are so large as to strain credibility at a time when the administration proclaims itself to be fighting inflation. The administration is apparently gambling that a scaling down of the Vietnam war will permit it to make cuts in expenditures steep enough to offset the big revenue loss from the lapse in the surtax. By its own fiscal decisions, the administration is playing a kind of Russian roulette with the economy.

The conference committee will have a hard job in producing a bill that makes any economic sense at this time, basically because a sensible tax bill now ought to call for some increase rather than a large cut in taxes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe Says 'No' to Athens

Greece's ruling colonels and the United States government have both learned some things the hard way from the developments that have forced the Athens regime out of the Council of Europe. Colonel Papadopoulos and his henchmen now know they can neither cajole nor bully the European democracies into condoning or even overlooking their acts of repression and torture.

They know specifically that they cannot blackmail their European allies into sustaining Greece's membership in the Council of Europe by threats to quit NATO or to slash Greece's contribution to the common defense. West Germany somewhat surprisingly took the lead in moving for Greece's suspension from the council, strongly backed by Britain and Italy. Only Cyprus among the 18 council members sided definitely with Athens.

In short, it is not only the so-called Scandinavian "moralists" and the Benelux three that take seriously the commitments in the Council of Europe statute to the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The colonels can reinstate Greece in the European democratic family only if they give solid evidence of restoring those basics of democracy.

Washington needs to heed the temper of the council on these matters no less seriously than Athens. The State Department denies emphatically that American diplomats lobbied to keep Greece in the council; but Washington's approach to the colonels all along has been one of caution and timidity approaching appeasement.

Now the Nixon administration knows that, however the Pentagon may feel, the European allies are simply not buying the colonels' line that NATO needs Greece more than Greece needs NATO. It was particularly unfortunate that on the day Greece was forced out of the Council of Europe a Senate majority knocked out of the foreign aid bill Sen. Pell's amendment that would forbid further military aid to the junta without specific congressional notification.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greece's Withdrawal

Greece's withdrawal from the Council of Europe will certainly not be enough to transform the regime, but the public repudiation inflicted on Gen. Papadopoulos's government will weaken its authority both inside the country and on the international scene.

The Athens regime's behavior had much to do with uniting international opinion against it. Arbitrary arrests, summary trials, heavy jail sentences and persistent rumors of torture had provoked growing indignation.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

We cannot accept that a regime that is not worthy to cooperate with us in the rather loosely organized and thoroughly undangerous European Council should have its dictatorship guaranteed by NATO. The U.S. must choose between the Greek junta and its other allies.

—From Politiken (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

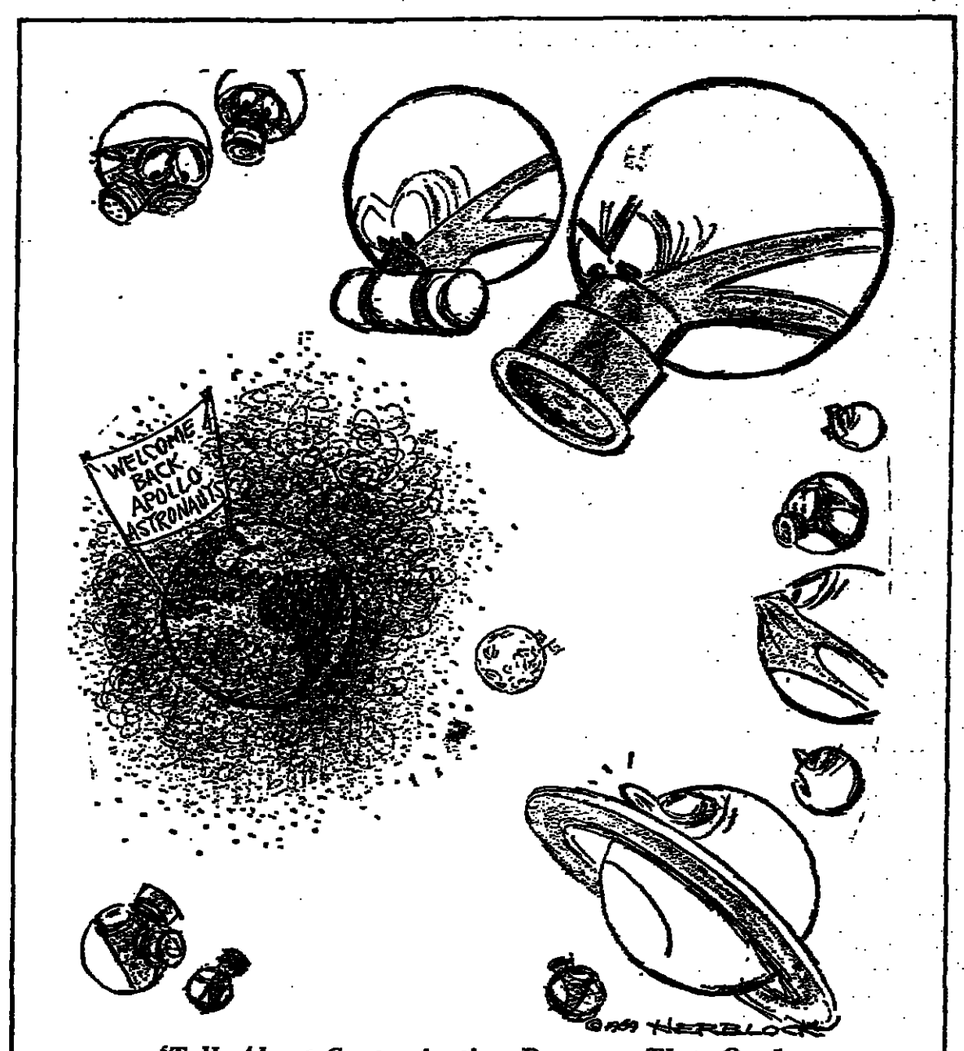
Dec. 15, 1894

NEW YORK—Superintendant Byrnes has certainly a strong vein of humor in his composition. What a droll idea to have a policeman visit each of the "living picture" shows and report whether he was shocked! In view of the character and the experiences of the "force," as revealed by the Lexow Committee and the continuous scandals, one's imagination is staggered by the suggestion of what it would take to shock a New York policeman.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 15, 1919

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representatives of 119 unions, including the Railroad Brotherhoods, have adopted a "bill of rights" at a meeting here called by President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. This document denounces government by injunction, declares that organized labor must fight for a better standard of living, additional participation in industry and other drastic reforms. At the same time, the radical I. W. W. was denounced.



'Talk About Contamination Danger—They Oughta Put That Whole Darn Planet in Quarantine.'

The Optimist

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—This Monday and Tuesday an unofficial organization called the "Action Committee for a United States of Europe" meets in Bonn to accelerate the revived drive to bring Britain into the Common Market. The most eminent personage attending will be Chancellor Willy Brandt, who emerged at the recent Hague council of market members as a powerful new European force, but the real hero is a quiet little Frenchman.

Jean Monnet, now 81 but indomitably energetic, is widely acclaimed as the "Father of Europe." If, after years of disappointment, the British are finally joined to the six continental partners, it will be largely thanks to Monnet's stubborn optimism. He himself said in a recent conversation: "My reputation is to be optimistic but I don't mistake my wish for reality."

Nor does he take personal credit for the revived chances of Common Market expansion across the Channel. He only remarks: "These negotiations will necessarily succeed. Everyone needs a success. Europe needs Britain and Britain needs the large market in Europe. The influences are positive on all accounts.

"The whole thing is happening because all these nations are faced with the necessity of acting together. We would not be working so toward unity were we not pressed by necessity. The best partner of Europe is necessity."

Monnet even discerns a precise time schedule for the operation. Negotiations between the market and Britain should start by next July and finish the following spring. An accord should be reached and the necessary ratification accomplished in 1972. In other words, within three years he foresees Britain in "Europe".

By no means everyone is so optimistic. Before the Hague conference a Daily Telegraph poll indicated that only 36 percent of the British public favored admission and after the Hague conference The Economist gloomily concluded: "The bad news was that once again a French president (Pompidou) has shown that he does not believe in a real European community. That is the basic truth."

Some British politicians are preparing to fight against such a departure from their country's traditional insularity and some French politicians, above all those most fiercely loyal to General de Gaulle, will try to block the project. Nevertheless, Monnet feels the mood has changed.

For him the Hague meeting saw "a fundamental departure. The approach of those present centered upon a desire to agree, not a desire for anyone to have a victory. What came out was a common determination to pursue the European affair, not just to protect national interests. As far as Britain is concerned I think also there is a fundamental change. They have waited a long time but now they know that negotiations are at last going to begin not later than July."

Monnet has an unparalleled personal record of international cooperation. He represented France on the Inter-Allied Maritime Commission during the first great war, then, at 31, became an assistant secretary general of the League of Nations. In the second war he was charged with coordinating Franco-British purchasing. It was he who formulated the audacious plan set forth by Churchill calling for Anglo-French union. He was the first president of the European High Authority for Coal and Steel.

Right Direction

Against this background, he says: "I have learned from long experience that it is a fundamental error when you are attempting progress in anything to forget that your partner has his own difficulties. You must always take account of that; but now all the partners are going in the right direction."

There remain obvious hurdles: the role of neutrals vis-a-vis an expanding Common Market, above all if the organization again becomes involved, even indirectly, with long dormant projects such as creation of a European nuclear force. There is the infinitely difficult problem of reducing farm prices so as to diminish excessive agricultural stockpiles and reduce consumer costs.

Above all there is the political need to reverse negative trends in British public opinion. Some highly placed Frenchmen are still betting that when it comes right down to basics—including recognition of the cost involved—Britain will decline the tardy offer of admission. But Monnet continues to plug away, confident he will see his ideas triumph. Again this week his action committee assembles and, as he says: "The best way to reach public opinion is not by propaganda but by action."

The Forgotten Republicans

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days, two distinguished Republicans have spoken out on the state of the nation. They are Milton Eisenhower, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, and John W. Gardner, former secretary of HEW and now head of the Urban Coalition—and both have said about the same thing.

The major threat to the security of the nation, they insist, is internal and not external; it is the present conflicts within our own society and not the menace of foreign aggression. They agree, too, on the remedy: end the war as soon as possible, and redirect the nation's priorities, finances, energies, and leadership to the problems of the home front.

In his final report to President Nixon as chairman of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Eisenhower said: "While serious external dangers remain, the graver threats today are internal: haphazard urbanization, racial discrimination, disfiguring of the environment, unprecedented interdependence, the dislocation of human identity and motivation created by an affluent society—all resulting in a rising tide of individual and group violence."

Anxious, Immobilized

"We are anxious but immobilized," Gardner told the members of the Washington National Press Club. "We know what our problems are, but seem incapable of summoning our will and our resources to act . . . the place to begin is with our national leadership, both in the executive branch and the Congress. With a few notable exceptions there has been a failure of leadership. More than any other factor, it is the missing ingredient in our situation today."

The Eisenhower commission does not minimize the problem of reordering priorities. It points directly to "middle-class America, to the 'forgotten American' and his concern over some consequences of racial integration, his rebellion against rising taxes, his distrust of dissent on the campus and protest movements in the capital. How realistic is it, they will ask, to think that the majority of Americans will support a reallocation of our national resources to deal with social problems?"

Of course, this is precisely what is puzzling and dividing that administration and the opposition in Washington. Everybody sees the problems of the races and the cities but they also see the backlash of the white majority and there is clearly a political dilemma in both parties about whether to deal with the social problems or concentrate on the politics of those problems.

Eisenhower and his colleagues are conscious of this dilemma. They observe that there are some who predict that majority indifference to injustice will result in "a violent revolution of some kind" and others who actually advocate this course as the only remedy. The Eisenhower commission's conclusion, however, is that "the majority of Americans have always responded constructively to national crises when they have been fully informed and responsibly led."

But are they? Gardner's complaint is that the people are neither fully informed nor "responsibly led." His press club speech criticizing the President and the Congress was not published textually, so far as one can discover, in a single newspaper in America, and this is interesting.

Problem of Priorities

He is probably the most articulate Republican analyst of our society in America today. He quit the Johnson cabinet because he didn't believe in Johnson's priorities, and felt that we could not solve our problems in America by presidential leadership but had to rely mainly on the natural leaders of all the states and communities of the nation. This is why he took on the chairmanship of the Urban Coalition.

His experience in this job, however, has convinced him that local leadership, without a clear, strong, persistent definition of priorities from the White House, will not work. This is why he overcame his natural tendency to avoid personal criticism, and spoke out publicly against the President and the elderly and dictatorial committee chairmen of the Congress.

The President, he said, "must do more to set a tone of urgency to which we can all respond, and more to exemplify in his own actions a determination to solve our pressing problems . . . only the President's clearly expressed concern and clearly stated priorities can mobilize the federal apparatus, encourage the Congress to shake off its lethargy, and enable leaders in other sectors of American life to move decisively . . ."

The meaning of the Eisenhower and Gardner reports—which are available at the White House and the Urban Coalition—is fairly clear. The debate about how to defend the nation is not only or even primarily a debate about Vietnam—that is only part of it. It is not primarily a partisan debate or an argument between the Vice-President and the press. It is a fundamental and sincere difference of opinion about how best to defend the security of the country—and the testimony of these two distinguished Republicans, while not conclusive, helps bring these central questions of priorities and leadership into focus.

War and Moral Law

Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON.—One of the ironies of the present outrage over the My Lai killing is that the outrage is directed at the small evil, not the large one. Go all out, we say, and court-martial the privates and lieutenants who pumped bullets into the noncombatant peasants of My Lai. But apparently it is not good form to be outraged at the men in power who got us into the larger horrors of Vietnam. Nor should anyone be especially angered at the civil and military officials who, with detachment and often acting 10,000 miles from the war zones, establish the policy of "search and destroy," or the policy of bombing civilian sites, or napalming, or defoliation, or moving refugees like cattle.

These latter policies, carefully planned with computers, charts and maps, are the portrait of the larger evil of Vietnam, of which My Lai is only a minor brush stroke. The moral problem of this killing is that many more than the accused soldiers are involved. Implicated in a deeper way is the society that either actively supported their presence in Vietnam or passively approved of it by their silence.

'Tragic Fact'

In a brilliant book, "The Respectable Murderers," sociologist Paul Hanly Furfey wrote: "It is an infinitely tragic fact that the greatest crimes of history are committed with the cooperation or at least with the passive consent of the solid citizens who constitute the stable backbone of the community. The sporadic crimes that fill the front pages, the daily robberies, assaults, rapes and murders are the work of individuals and small gangs. They are committed by manifest criminals whom the community despises and punishes. But the great evils, the persecutions, the unjust wars of conquest, the mass slaughters of the innocent, the exploitations of whole social classes—these crimes are committed by the organized community under the leadership of respectable citizens."

History's list of "respectable murders" is long and well-known: Herod and the Holy Innocents, Nero and the early Christians, the Crusaders and the "infidels," the Spanish Inquisition, the American pioneers who slaughtered Indians. The "murderers" were made respectable not only by themselves, but also by their followers—those who either went out and did their master's killing or those who stayed home and benefited.

'U.S. Respectable?'

What alarms many who oppose the Vietnam war and who march on "moratorium" days or flee to Canada or Sweden to demonstrate their alarm, is the belief that the United States is a "respectable murderer" in Vietnam. As our involvement became greater in Vietnam, it became clearer that we would be knowingly committing many awful acts and so many kinds of guilt. Even L. Johnson knew this: Thomas Jefferson, Mr. said in his 1967 State of the speech that societies are pelled sometimes to choose evil in order to ward off a [evil]."

This is precisely the Many whose conscience as to Vietnam do so becaus believe the moral law is t is never permissible, unde circumstances, to directly w that good may follow from is wrong to do the great napalming a village to dest supposedly greater evil of "suspected" Viet Cong; it is to defoliate farmland to ke VC from perhaps growing it; it is wrong to destroy a people's country and cultu cause perhaps the greater Communism may be stopp way.

The great-greater theo evil means that any leader country can come along a that he must go out and the people of another nati cause, being a true humani he is striving to bring a greater good. Thus, the I inquisitors tortured and m because they were doing the work of stamping out hi Nero slaughtered Christia cause they were dangerous empire. Hitler justified Jewish murders because th were plotting to take ov world.

Truman's Stand

Long before Vietnam, Truman justified the bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki ing that the horror had "saved lives" and "ended th even though some postwar suggest that Japan's will he crushed before August, 1 conventional obliteration-b of civilian cities, such a residential district of Tok early March, 1945. The obli bombing of German citie Dresden and Hamburg w same.

Carl Jung, the Swiss psycl who was concerned about dividual's survival in mass wrote about the way we wa "Look at the devilish me destruction that are inven perfectly harmless gen reasonable, respectable being all we hope to be when the whole thing blows causes an indescribable hel devastation, nobody seems responsible. It simply occ it is all man-made."

How does the moral per away from the madness? H physically. If he heads for a island or the northern wo may find a MIRV base there. All he can do is to tain his own life is free fr form of "respectable murde then cast his lot in some e way with those on whom the fall.

Letters

University's Role

Mr. Reston's Dec. 4 column put the question of whether a university should, as an institution, be a partisan of the kind of change advocated by the student left, or, in the old-fashioned liberal tradition stay above and apart from the political and social struggle. This issue is so fundamental that it is worth real attention by youth and (let us call it) our generation. However, we should not be confused by Mr. Reston's formulation of the question of the future role of our universities, because he muddles rather than clarifies the fundamental issue.

If the universities choose up political and social sides, it is inevitable that this choice will be reflected in the appointments of professors and in the substance of the courses that they teach. Indeed this is the object of the student pressure most vividly illustrated in the various controversies over black power.

In such an event, the essence of a university, to my mind, would be perverted and we would have some form of political institution running an indoctrination school.

The effect of such an outcome would be to destroy for students the opportunity they prize of reaching their own conclusions on the basis of the best available information. True choice depends upon having access to diverse philosophies, ideas and i an opportunity that an i tually monolithic universit not provide.

Youth cannot have it bot They can either be brain and told what to think or t preserve their right to learn are really not two paths, Reston implies, for a tru versity, but only one.

Whatever our universities' comings—and they are no too many—their present l phy and that of society in has created the conditions permit youth, and even its to exercise more freedom ever before in modern histo world of diversity and cor is the real heritage of ou zation. And I contend tha of our youth recognize th

ALFRED E. DAVIE
Paris.

The Applecart

Cynically, you term Vic dent Agnew a "prophet" headline on the story of t Commandments of Protest 4). Haven't you got a argument than ridicule knows Spiro is a thousan right. We better wake up these crazy demonstrator the whole applecart of ou ern civilization.

PHILIP C. COB
Lucerne, Switzerland.

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نقلاً عن الأصل

Eurobonds

…oliday Season Strikes Early …New Issue, Secondary Activity

By Condon Bakstansky

…, Dec. 14.—The Euro-…arket has started the …s holidays a bit early … Scarcely a creature …ing last week.

…sues are generally run-… a vacuum of investor … causing an upward …nt of coupons and …ding of size and at least …stponement. On the …y market, prices are …easier as dealers mark …ids due to the near …f activity.

…ullness seems to have …ainly from the digestive …ollowing the burst of …tsche-mark-revaluation …ues, plus a generally …view on the economic …ad an increasing con-… that, at the least, …rates are going to stay … present high levels for …to come. Add to that … burrowing into cash … for year-end window …, and the bond market …s pretty well complete.

…Brunswick's $10 million … due 1979 came out …k. The "realistic" pric-…nised by managers turn-…to be an 8 3/4 percent … up from the 8 1/2 …y discussed, and pric-…8. Even so, initial after … quotes were 96 1/4 to …id.

…ring that issue are two, …atively small, straight-…ebts from U.S. firms. … announced by Cabot …tional Finance NV on … of its U.S. parent, is a …tion, five-year issue. By …d of last week, the …d coupon had been rais-… 3/4 from 8 1/2 percent … with the New Brunswick …

…other, from Clark Equip-…Overseas Finance Corp., is for $15 million due 1982. Terms on this one are still being discussed, with an 8 1/2 percent coupon indicated.

In the recently rare Unit of Account issues, the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board, with a coupon of 8 percent and pricing at 98, had to lower its amount by one-third, to 8 million UA from 12 million. Initial quotes on it were 96 1/2 bid, 97 1/2 asked.

Last week's postponement was of the South African Electricity Supply Commission's planned 100 million deutsche mark issue, which had a 7 3/4 percent coupon and 96 to 97 pricing indicated.

The D-mark bonds have been hit by foreigners cashing in after the revaluation, a liquidity crunch at home, and generally rising interest rates. Most of the reasons for the artificially low German interest rates are now gone.

The full-point coupon differential between dollar and D-mark straights no longer seems justified—but a sudden switch to the higher rates for new dollar issues would put even more pressure on the over $1 billion worth of D-mark notes floated this year alone. Thus the managers' pricing quandary.

Taking the South African Electricity Supply's place is the Argentine government, which plans a 100 million D-mark, 10-year loan, indicated coupon in 8 percent and pricing 97. A lot of issues in D-marks have been held up by long-standing German guidelines on the number and size of issues floated in this currency, limitations recently set at around 300 million D-marks a month. Especially for the less flexible issuers, then, the urge to come to market when allowed is still strong.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 6 Latest Week	Nov. 29 Prior Week	Dec. 7 1968
Commodity index	...	112.1	98.5
*Money in circulation	$53,287,000	$53,059,000	$50,382,000
*Coml, indl, agric loans	$80,364,000	$80,043,000	$78,270,000
Steel production (tons)	2,777,000	2,806,000	2,348,000
Motor vehicle production	182,590	181,223	208,560
Daily oil production (bbls)	9,424,000	92,252,000	9,008,000
Freight car loadings	558,884	516,596	546,238
*Elec Pwr output, kw-hr	28,616,000	26,660,000	26,356,000
Business failures	199	194	159

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available. *000 omitted.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Oct.	Prior Month	1968
Employed	78,671,000	78,026,000	76,364,000
Unemployed	2,839,000	2,958,000	2,511,000
Industrial production	173.3	173.9	166.0
*Personal Income	$763,100,000	$760,700,000	$706,200,000
*Money supply	$199,200,000	$199,000,000	$191,800,000
Consumers Price Index	129.8	129.3	122.9
*Construction contracts	195	173	200
*Manufrs. inventories	$94,994,000	$94,211,000	$87,566,000
*Exports	$3,378,500	$3,325,900	$2,631,100
*Imports	$3,221,900	$3,055,600	$2,736,000

†Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted.
Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Another Difficult Week for N.Y. Stocks, Bonds After Barrage of Questions on State of Economy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Financial markets were subjected to a confusing array of public statements by both public and private officials last week that raised serious questions about the state of the economy and the type of government policies needed to put it in better order.

The investment world was also disturbed by a continuing flow of economic data that depicted a progressive slowing of business and an unabating inflationary trend.

Buffeted from so many directions, the stock and bond markets endured another difficult week, but, for various reasons, the gloom in Wall Street was not as thick as it was only a few weeks ago.

After declining sharply early in the week to a new bottom for 1969, with some of the averages at their lowest points in three or more years, stock prices steadied and ended the week with only modest losses. Nevertheless the market's decline was extended through its fifth consecutive week.

The slight upturn on Friday was enough to encourage hopes that a technical rebound, at least, might be at hand after the 80-point drop in the Dow-Jones industrial average since early November. There were also visions of a year-end rally once the heavy flow of tax-loss selling has run its course.

Bonds Depressed

While the bond market also continued in its depressed state, there was a noticeable improvement in its general tone at times during the week.

The brighter picture developed after top-grade bond issues had topped the record 9 percent level the week before. However, the demoralized tax-exempt sector continued to reel, with interest rates at new peaks, under year-end selling pressures and heavy offerings, and, late in the week, Treasury issues and corporate bonds also skidded again.

The markets were kept off guard by the continuing cacophony of comment on the desirable posture of the Federal Reserve on monetary policy in the present economic climate.

Some top government and private officials have been warning that undiminished tightness in fiscal and monetary policies is necessary to keep inflationary pressures from worsening. Others have been saying, with equal vigor, that persistence in a restrictive posture will mean a serious business recession.

At the same time it became a matter of public record last week that a serious split has developed within the Federal Reserve over appropriate monetary policy in the current atmosphere.

Dispute Aired

The public airing of the dispute is drawing criticism in many quarters. One observer commented:

"Some public statements by Federal Reserve officials suggesting that inflation will persist throughout 1970 and that further (monetary) tightening is needed have served to support doubts that monetary policy will work. These statements may also have heightened the very inflationary expectations which restraint is seeking to erase."

Severe criticism might also be leveled at Congress, which seems to be indifferent to the fight on inflation. The Senate passed a highly inflationary tax bill last week, which would, if enacted, provide too much tax relief, jeopardize the federal budget surplus and only complicate the Federal Reserve's job of battling inflation. The bill raises concern over the numerous problems that will flow from an expected presidential veto, unless, as hoped, enough of its inflationary aspects are excised in congressional conference.

National Economy Slows

The week's ration of economic and business statistics added new evidence that the nation's high-flying economy is indeed slowing slightly.

The Commerce Department said that retail sales last month slipped about 1 percent from October's volume to $29.35 billion. At that level, business was running about 2 percent ahead of a year earlier, with price rises accounting for all of the increase.

Both durable and nondurable sales were off last month. The automotive industry's business was down to $5.26 billion from $6.06 billion and grocery business dropped to $5.98 billion from $6.19 billion. However, the department-store and apparel categories showed moderate gains.

Another piece of evidence of the economy's cooling was contained in the report that American business accumulated inventories during October at the highest rate in almost three years.

Because of high-level dealer inventories and slipping sales, the auto industry is continuing to announce plant shutdowns for brief periods.

Another significant insight into general business prospects emanated from the University of Michigan, which put out its quarterly survey of buyers' at-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

No Decisive Trend in Week on Amex and Over-the-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Prices on the over-the-counter market and on the American Stock Exchange showed no decisive trend this week and finished mixed in quiet trading.

However, brokers seemed quite satisfied with the performance since it marked the first week in more than a month that both markets did not drop sharply.

One broker termed the slight increase in buying as a technical readjustment resulting from the market's oversold position. He added that bargain-hunting also helped.

He said he believed that any possibility of a rally was remote in the next few weeks without favorable economic news.

"An easing of the tight credit situation or a breakthrough in the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks is needed before the market will really start snapping back," he said.

The American Stock Exchange's price index ended the week at $25.34, down 28 cents from the final figure of the previous week.

Volume on the exchange rose to 21,361,995 shares, compared with 20,579,890 shares traded in the previous week.

On the over-the-counter market, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues finished the week down 4.75 points at 414.57.

Among the better performers in the counter list were Fanny Mae, which soared 12 points, and Barnes-Hind Pharmaceuticals which rose 4. Alcon laboratories added 1 1/2, Wallace Business Forms advanced 4 and Travelodge tacked on a point.

The bank and insurance groups declined in very light trading. Brokers noted that interest in these two groups last week was the lightest since the beginning of the year.

In the bank list, the Bank of America fell 3. First National of Boston was down 2 and Mellon National slipped a point.

Among the insurance stocks, Franklin Life eased a point, U.S. Fidelity was off 1 1/8 while Hartford Fire resisted the downward trend and gained 2 points.

The most actively traded issue on the American Stock Exchange last week was Data Products which rose 1 5/8 to 22 3/4 on a turnover of 407,300 shares.

In second spot were the Gulf & Western warrants which eased 1/8 to 6 1/8 with 303,900 shares changing hands.

The third most heavily traded stock was Telex which soared 10 3/4 to 108 1/2 on 282,400 shares. There was no corporate reason for the activity in the issue.

The mutual fund index continued to ease during the week. The Arthur Lipper Corporation reported that for the week ended Dec. 11, its index of 376 funds was off 1.76 percent. In the year to the same date, it was off 15.45 percent.

Over-Counter Market

…YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the …industrials giving the high, low …bid prices for the week with the …ge from the previous week's last …s. All quotations supplied by the …Association of Securities Dealers …not actual transactions but are …tative interdealer prices at which …curities could have been sold. …do not include retail markup, …n or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net
…terprises	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
…o	5	5	5	— ½
…p	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
…dact Sys .70	20¾	20¾	20½	+ ½
	10¾	9½	9½	—1⅛
…rp .15	10½	9¼	9¼	— ½
…ec .16	9¼	9¼	9¼	
…is Recds .50	37	36½	37	
…l Process .50	19½	18	19½	
…Was Pub .10b	15	14	14¼	+ ½
…arp	5½	5	5½	
…Research	6¼	6	6¼	
…Ross	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
…tems †	6¼	6	6	—1
…h †	11½	11	11	— ½
…Hosp Pds.40	24½	22	22	+1
…ornia	6	5½	6	
…st	5	4¾	4¾	— ½
…Freight	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅞
…NatGas .80	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
…omes	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	—
…Inc .24g	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
…r's B .36	9½	9	9	— ½
…ibs .24	47½	47	47½	+1
…lectron&Imp	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
…Research	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
…Alexand .50	47¾	45	45	—2¼
…nd. Devlp	15½	14½	15	—1
…Inc	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
…Beverage †	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅜
…PepCola .30	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
…ro Ind	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
…quities	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
…clear	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
…od War	8½	8	8½	
…ermal 1.10	30½	29½	29½	— ½
…con .40	18¾	18¼	18¼	—1
…me Lab	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
…eric	14½	13½	13¾	—1¼
…eophysical	10¼	9½	9½	—1½
…Industries	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
…Packers	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
…adical	19	17½	18¼	—1¼
…ess Pd .12	10	9¾	10	
…yMort .28g	19	18¾	19	
…out Leasing	14½	13¾	13¾	—1½
…Labs	6¼	6	6¼	
…ess T	72¾	70¼	70¼	—2¼
…ss cv pf1.50	73	70½	70½	—2½
…ncial .18	32	31¼	31½	— ⅜
…Prod .56b	30½	30	30	— ½
…iture .28	9¼	8⅞	9	— ½
…ing a .60	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ¼
…Develop	27	24½	25½	—2½
…Prod A .17g	9½	9	9	— ½
…Prod B .17g	9	8½	9	+ ¼
…corp	34½	31½	32	—2½
…c Stores	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
…lear	3	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
…&Cont .60	20¼	19½	19½	— ¼
…er&Plas .90	16	15½	16	+ ¼
…obain pf	8	7¾	7¾	
…Mfg .80	12⅛	10½	12¼	+1⅜
…ision Com	18½	17¼	18½	+1¼
…hemical	10½	10½	10½	— ½
…evices	16½	15½	15½	+1
…Magnetics	37½	35¼	37½	+2¼
…Busch .80	72	70¼	70¾	—1⅜
…ros .24	13½	12¾	13	— ½
…2a	50½	50	50½	
…Sobain	4	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]				
…ayfair pf3 a	33	32½	32½	—1½
…p	6½	6¼	6¼	— ½
…ational .14g	40	39	40	+1¾
…ns Fd .28	19½	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
…stries	10¾	8½	8½	—2½
…ods	13¾	12½	12½	—1¼
…ayfair .45g	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—1¼
	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ½
…em&Film	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
…hield Dvlp	2¾	2¼	2½	— ½
…o Pow .56	13⅝	12½	13	— ⅜
…Valley Ind	8½	8	8	— ½
…ern Gas .64	10¼	10	10	— ¼
…l AJ	7¼	6½	6½	— ⅜
…Hgmm 2.80	46½	45½	45½	—1
	13⅛	11½	11⅝	—1½
…ColaBtl .72	20	18	18¾	—1¼
…rols cvpf 1	18½	18	18¼	+ ½
…as Lt .96	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
…n Sciences	16	15¼	15¼	+1
…orp	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞	
…1	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
…nc	6	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
…mics	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
…chael .56g	26½	25¾	26	— ⅜
…Paint .20a	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
	33	31	33	+1½
…ydroEl 1.16	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
…Cti Corp	8¾	8	8½	— ¼
…Unit Mtge	6⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
…orp .90g	13¼	12¼	12¼	—2
…ind Phar	45	41	45	+4
…1 Indust	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
…ET	9½	9	9	— ½
…troleum	7⅜	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
…rniture .80	35	34¾	35	
…r Corp .55g	43½	41½	42½	—2
…Mkts .60	11½	10⅞	11½	— ⅜
…reek Indust	4½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
… .70	36¼	34	34	—2¼
…Intl	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
…ashions .20	9½	8¾	8¾	— ¾
…ug .32	14	13½	13½	— ½
…Mfg .75g	9¼	9	9	— ¼
… 1.53g	15¼	15½	15¾	
…Indust	9¼	9	9	— ½
…Sav & Loan	32¼	28	28	—5
…Pep A 1.20	20½	20	20	— ½
…Hath	41	41	41	
…atic	9¼	9	9½	— ½
…oratories	36¼	35¾	35½	— ¾
…ust	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
	13½	12½	12¼	— ¾
… .60b	24	23	23	—1¼
…VestnPet .50	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
…mics .16	21½	20¾	20¾	—1
…on T.	35	34	34	—1
…Corp	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ⅝
… P&L 2.04	32	31½	31½	— ½
…ectric	3	2¾	3	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bolt BeranekNewmn	13¾	13¾	13¼	— ¾
Bonanza Internatl	6	6½	6⅝	— ⅞
Boothe Computer	25¾	25	25¾	
Boston Capital .10	12	10⅜	10⅜	—1⅝
BostonHer-Trav 1.75g	33	30	30	—1
Bradford Comput Sys	45¼	41	45¼	+3½
Brandon Applied Sys	9½	8¾	9	— ½
Brenco .60	30	28½	28½	—1¾
Bristol Brass 1	17½	17½	17½	
Brockway Glass 1	75¾	73	73	—3½
Brooks Scanlon .30	23	21¼	23	+1
Browning Arms .50	12	11½	11½	— ½
Brush Beryllium	23¾	22½	22½	—2
Buckbee Mears .60	18½	17¼	18½	+1
Buckeye Intl .60	9½	8¼	8½	—1¼
Burnup & Sims	22	19¾	22	+2½
Business Funds	17⅛	15½	15½	—1¾
Butler Mfg .70	36	33	34	—2
Butler Natl Corp	16¼	14¾	15¼	—1½
CIC Leasing	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅞
CTC Computer	19¼	18½	19	— ½
Cagles Inc .08g	14¼	12½	13	—1¼
Calbiochem	11	10	10	—1
Calif Health Care	16	15	15	— ¾
Calif Water Svc 1.60	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Calvert Explor	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Camco Inc .15	17	15	15	—4
Cmpbll&Taggart 1.80	31½	30½	30½	
Cannon Mills 3.60a	74	72	72	—2
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	70	69	69	—1
Canrad Prec Ind	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
CapitalSouthwst .30a	14½	13½	14¼	— ¼
Capitol Foods	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Capitol Intl Airways	6	5¾	5¾	—1
CapTech Inc	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Care Corp	11¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Carhart Photo	4	4	4	
Carolina Caribbean	10	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Carolina Freight .68	13	12½	12½	— ½
Carson Pirie Scott 1	21½	20	20	—1½
Carte Blanche .50g	5½	5	5	— ½
Carter Group †	19	17½	18	—1½
Cascade Corp .20g	11½	10¾	10⅞	—1⅛
Cascade Nat Gas .72	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Centex Corp	43	41	43	+1
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ½
Certron Corp	23¼	20	23¼	+2¼
Champion Prods .52g	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Chance AB 1	18½	17½	17½	—1
Channel Companies	10	9	10	+ ¼
CharlesTownRacing †	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
Charter Co .10g	18½	15½	18½	+2
Charter Oil Ltd .6	8⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅞
ChemLea TLines .50	12	11¾	11¾	— ¾
Chemold	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅜
Chesapeake Ind .10d	5⅞	5	5	—1¼
Chesapeake Instr	8⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—1¼
Chesapeake Util .70b	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¾
ChiBridge&Iron 1.40a	64½	62	62	—2
Chilton Corp .08g	41½	38	41½	+5
Christiana Sec 5.50g	94	91	93	—3
Christiana Sec pf 7	99	98	99	+2
Cincinnati Enq 1.40a	36	36	36	—1
Citadel Industries	8	8	8	
Citation Mfg	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅞
Citizens Util A †	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅞
Citizens Util B 1.10	25⅛	24½	24½	—1⅛
City News Print .50	10	10	10	
Clark JL Mfg 1	24	23¼	23¼	— ¾
Clarkson Industries	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Clausing Corp .80	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Clayton Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Cleary Petroleum	10	8	8½	—1½
Clevepak Corp	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
Clinton Merchndising	12	10¾	11½	+2
Clinton Oil	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅞
Clow Corp .68	21¾	19½	19½	—1½
CocaCola Btl LA .80	28	27⅞	28	— ¼
Cogar Corp	63	57	63	—5
Cognitronics	13½	12½	12½	— ¾
Coldwell Banker	34	33½	33½	— ½
Coleman Engineering	5⅝	5½	5½	— ½
Collins Foods Intl	23	22	22	—1
Colonial Commerci †	12¾	11¾	11½	—1½
Colonial Stores 1.40a	23½	23	23	— ½
Columbia National †	5	5	5	
Columbus Mills	8¾	8¼	8½	
Combustion Equip	22½	22	22	
Comcet	48	41½	48	+10
Commerce House .40	42½	41½	42	— ½
Commercial Internat	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Commercial Shear 1b	35½	35	35	—1
Commonwlth Gas .19	11¾	11	11	— ¾
CommonwlthNG 1.40b	23	22½	22½	— ½
Commonwlth Tel 1	22¼	21¾	22	
CommunHealth Facil	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
Commun Psychiatric	14¼	14	14¾	
Commuter Airlines	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅜
Components Cp Amer	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ½
Computer Commun	38	34	34	—4½
Computer Consoles	17	16	16	—1
Computer Image	15¾	14	15¾	+1¾
Computer Industries	24	22	24	+1
Computer Installatns	11	10	11	+ ¾
Computer Methods	1⅜	1½	1½	— ¼
Computer Technology	19¼	17¼	17¼	—2
Computer Usage	11½	10⅝	11½	+1
Comress Inc	8⅜	7⅝	8¼	— ⅝
Conn Nat Gas 2.20	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Consol Papers 1	24	22	22	—2¼
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	29½	28½	28½	—1
Contl Capital	18½	15	18½	+2½
Contl Care Cent	12½	11	11	—1⅝
Contl Investment	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—1⅛
Contl Strategics	3¾	3½	3½	
Contrafund Inc	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
Conran Corp	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
ConvalescentNur Ctrs	13½	13	13	— ¼
Convenient Ind Amer	10	9	9	—1¼
Conwed Corp .40	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
Cook Chemical .35	7½	7	7	— ½
Cooper Lab	21¼	20¾	21	+ ½
Corenco Corp 1a	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
Cornelius Co	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅜
Corporate Enterpr †	8	7½	7½	— ½
Corporation S	29	25	29	+3
Cosmetically Yours	29¼	29	29¼	+1
Cox Cables	23¼	20¾	23¼	+2
Crdd-Terry .60b	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Crawford&Co .40g	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
Creative Merchndsng	12¼	12	12	
Crescent Tech	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅜
Cross Co .50	40½	38½	38½	—2
Crown Crafts	6¾	5⅝	6⅛	+ ¼
Crutcher Resources	10¾	9¼	9¼	—1
Curtis Noll .40	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
Cybermark Sys	9½	8½	9	— ½
Cyber-Tronics Inc	11	10	10	—1¼
Cypress Comm	13	11¼	13	+2¼
DEI Industries	7	4½	7	+2½
Dallas Airmotive .60	26¼	25¼	25¼	—1
Dalto Electronics	8	7	8	+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Damson Oil	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ¾
Danly Machine	10½	10¼	10¼	—1½
Dasa Corp	34¾	32	32½	—3¼
Data Automation	24	22¼	24	+2½
Data Design Lab	10	9¾	9¾	—1¾
Data Documents	33½	31	31¼	— ¾
Data 100 Corp	17¼	16	16	—1¼
Data Technology	19	18½	18½	— ¾
Datatron Processing	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Datronic Rental	6¾	6	6	— ⅝
Davis Food Svc	12	11½	11½	— ¾
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	21	19½	19½	—1½
Decorator Indust .16	10	9	9	—1½
Dehl Amst Pet	8¾	8	8	— ½
Datux Check Print 1	53½	51	51	—2½
Denver Real Est .60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Designatronics †	3	3	3	+ ¼
Detrex Chem Ind .60	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Detroit Can Tun 1.30	15¾	15¼	15½	
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Development of Am	12	11	11	—1
Devon Apparel	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
Dewey Electronics †	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Diamond Cry Slt .60	18½	17½	17½	—1¼
Diam Sham pf E 1.15	16¼	15¼	15½	— ½
Dickey WS Mfg .72	15	14	14	—1
Dickson Electronics	8¼	7¼	7¼	—1¼
Diebold Comp Lsg	6	5⅝	6	— ⅝
Diebold Tech Vent	13¼	12¼	12¼	—1¼
Digital Applicat	4¼	4	4	— ½
Digitronics Cp	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
Disc Inc	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
Diversa Inc pf .62g	9½	6¼	9½	
Divers Comp&Mgmt	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
Dixon Crucible .75g	18¾	18¾	18⅞	+1¼
Docutel Corp	28½	27	28½	+ ½
Dolly Madison .48	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
Donaldson Inc .60	21¾	20½	21¾	+ ¾
Dow Jones 1	63	62¾	63	+1¼
Downtowner Corp .14	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Doyle Dane Bern .88	21½	20	20	—1½
Drew Nat Cp .03d	8	7¾	7¾	
Drummer Boy	5½	5	5	— ½
Ducommon 1	14¼	13½	13½	— ¾
Duncan Elec 1.20a	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Dunkin Donuts	20½	19	19	—2
Duplex Products	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
Duriron Co .72	14	13¼	13½	— ½
EDP Resources	11¾	11	11	—1
ESD Co .60g	7¾	7¾	7¾	
EZ Painter .40g	27	22	22	—3¾
Early Calif Ind	10¼	9¾	9¾	—2¼
Eastern Shoppng Ctr	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Eberline Instrument	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¾
Eckerd Drugs .40	32	31½	32	+ ¾
Eckrich Peter .40	18½	17¼	17¼	—1¼
Economics Lab .40	54	52	54	+1
Edgington Oil	8¾	8	8	—1
Educating Systems	6½	6	6	— ¼
Educatr&Exective .10	8¼	7½	7½	— ¼
El Paso Elec .72	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Eldorado General	4¾	4	4	— ¾
Electro Craft	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Electro Nite	9¼	7¼	7¼	—2¼
Electro Nucleonics	11¾	10¾	10¾	—1
Electrocopy Corp	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Electromagnetic Ind	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Electron Cont Sys †	4½	4	4	
Electron Data Sys	145	144	145	+1
Electron Module	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
Electron Capital	33½	33	33½	— ½
Electronized Chem	5½	5¼	5½	— ¼
Elizabethtn Wat 1.80	27	26	26	—1½
Empire Gas	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Empire St Oil .50	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞
Energy Conver Dev	50	48	49	—1
Energy Resources	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ¾
Ennis Brandon	8	7	7	—1½
Entwistle Co †	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Eon Corp	2½	2	2¼	+ ¼
Epsco Incorp	8¼	6¾	8¼	+1
Equity Nat Indust	8½	6¾	6¾	—1½
Equity Oil Co .40	12¼	11¼	11¼	—1
Erie Techno Pr .40	9¾	8¼	9½	— ¼
Essex Systems Co	7¼	6½	6½	— ¾
Esterline Corp .07g	46	43	43	—3½
Evans Inc .72	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ¼
Everest Jenningsintl	15¼	14¾	15¼	
Executive House	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
F&B Ceco Industries	5¾	5	5	—1
Fabric Centers Am	22¾	22¼	22½	— ½
Fabri-Tek Inc	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Fairfield Technol †	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
Farrington Mfg	14¾	13¾	14⅛	— ⅝
Fashion Tress	4	3⅞	4	
Federal Co 1.20	43¾	42½	43¾	— ¾
Federal NatMtge3.84	147	136	147	—9
Fine Organics	3	2¾	3	— ½
First Boston Cp .50g	48	47	48	+3
Fst ConnSmBus .60a	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
Fst Gen Rest 1.15g	24	22¼	22¼	—1¼
First LincolnFinan †	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
First Mississippi Cp	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
FirstMtgInvstrs 1.32	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¾
First Republic	3⅝	2¾	3	— ½
First Surety Cp	6½	6	6	— ⅝
Fst Union Realty .84	11	10¾	11	
Fst Wesin Financial	4	3	3⅞	— ¼
Flickinger S.M. .40	19	18¼	18½	— ½
Flight Safety	24	23½	24	+ ¼
Florida PubUtil 1.08	21	21	21	
Florida Tel Corp .44	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Floyd Enterprise .30g	14½	14	14	—1
Food Fair Prop	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
Forest Oil	17	15¾	15¾	—1¾
Fort Worth Stl .80	12	11	11¼	— ½
Foster Grant †	33½	32¼	33½	+1¾
Fotochrome	2½	1⅜	2½	
Fotomat	18¼	17	17	—1
Four Seasons Equity	27¾	27¼	27½	— ¼
Fox StanleyPhoto .50	19	18	18	—1
Franklin Cp .20g	7	6¾	7	— ¼
Franklin Elec †	23	22	22¼	—1¼
FriendlyIceCrm .05	32¼	31	31	— ½
Frischs Restaurnt .60	18½	17	17	—1½
Fritzi of Calif .56	18½	18	18½	— ½
FrysFoodSt .40g	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Fuller HB .30	33	32½	32½	
Fullview Indust	5	4	4	—1¼
Fund of Letters	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
Fuqua Ind 1973 wt	10	9	9½	— ½
Fuqua Ind 1980 wt	9¼	9	9	— ¾
GFI Computer	2	1	1	—1
GRT Corp	24½	23½	23½	—1½
GalbreathFstMtg .90g	22½	21½	21½	—1
Garfinckel .84	15	13½	13½	—1¼
Gas Service 1	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gateway Transp .60	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Gay Gibson .50	7	6½	6½	—1
Geico Leasing	14⅝	14⅜	14	— ⅜
Gelman Instrument	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Geo Aircraft	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GenAutomotParts .60	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Gen Binding	32	32	32	
Gen Cp Ohio	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Gen Electrodynamics	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Gen Health Services	26¾	25¼	25¼	—1¾
Gen Kinetics	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
Gen Medical	32¼	30¼	32½	+3½
GenMortgageInv .55g	12	11	11	—1¼
Gen RealEstShrs .72	8¾	8	8¼	+ ½
Gen ShaleProds .60a	22½	22¼	22½	
Gen Tel SW pf 1.02	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Gen Unit Group	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Geotel	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Geothermal Resrces	4⅞	3½	3½	—1⅛
Gifford Hill .30g	19½	18¾	19¼	— ¾
Gino's	43½	43¼	43½	— ¾
Glatfelter PH 1.40	31	29½	30½	+ ½
Gleason Works .76g	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ¼
Globe Rub Prod	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
Golden Cycle	15½	14½	14½	—1
Golden Flake .32e	12	11	11	— ¾
Golden Wst Fin	11¾	10½	10½	— ⅞
Good LS	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
Goodway Copy	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
Gould Enterprises †	11¼	9½	9½	—1¾
Govt EmplysCp .30b	12½	12½	12½	
GovtEmplysFin .30b	31½	31	31	— ½
Graham Mfg	5	4¾	4¼	— ¾
Graphic Controls .28	19	17	17	—2
Graphic Sciences	39½	39	39	— ¾
Grass Valley Grp	15¼	15	15	— ¾
Gt Am Reserve .40	28	26¼	26¼	—2¼
Gt Southwest .10g	19½	18	18½	— ½
Green Mt Power 1.08	17¼	17½	17¼	+ ¼
GreenfieldRlEst 1.50	19	18¾	19	+ ¾
Grey Advertising .50	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
Grinnell Cp 2.52g	172	169	171	—1½
Grove Press	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Growth Intl	16¾	15	15	—1¾
Grumman Allied Ind	12½	12	12	—1
Guardian Chem .02g	5¼	4¼	4¾	
Gulf Interstate .30	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Gwaltney .50	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Gyrodyne Co Am .90g	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Hamco Mach&Eltrnc	15½	15	15½	
Hanover Shoe 1	22½	22	22	—1
HardeesFoodSys .16	11¾	10½	10½	—1½
Harland JohnH .04g	18¼	17¼	18¼	+ ¼
Harper HM .44	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Harp&Row Pub .40	18	16½	16½	—1½
Harrell Intl	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Hasbro	8¼	7¼	7¼	— ¾
Hathaway Instrum	12½	11½	12½	+ ⅜
Hauserman EF .70	24¼	23	23	—1¼
Haven Ind †	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
Hawaiian Airlines	6	5	5¼	— ¾
Hawthorn Finan †	8¾	7¾	8	— ¾
Health Mor .60	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
Heath Tecna	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—
HenredonFurnitre .60	34¼	33	34¼	+ ¼
Herff Jones †	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Hess S .60g	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
Hesston Corp .40g	13½	12	12	—1¾
Hexcel Corp .40	19	18½	18½	
Hi-Shear Corp .20	22½	21	21¼	—1¾
Hickok El Inst .20	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Hidoc Internatl	6½	6⅝	6½	—1
Hillhaven .16	13½	12¾	12¾	—1
HolmesElecProt 1g	62	59	59	—4
Homa Oil&Gas	3	2⅝	2¾	
Hoover Co 1.20e	29¾	29	29¾	— ⅜
Horizon Corp	45	42½	45	— ½
Hospital Corp Am	35¼	32¼	35	+3½
Houston Fearless	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
Howell Instrum †	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Hubinger 1	16	16	16	
Huck Manufact	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
Hudson PulpPap 1.26	32	31	31½	— ½
Hugoton GasTr 1.79g	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Hurst Performance †	17¾	17	17	— ¾
Hyatt Corp	35	34½	34¾	
Hydraulic Co	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
Hyster 1.20	42½	41¾	42	—1
ISI Corp	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Indiana Gas 1.52	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
Indianapolis Water 1	18½	18	18	— ½
Industrial Acoustics	11	10½	10½	— ½
Industrial Nucleonics	35¼	34½	34½	+1
Industro Transistor	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ½
Informatics Inc	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
Information Displays	15	14	14	—1
Information Int	16	16	16	— ½
Information Machine	20¾	19	20¾	+ ¾
Infotec Inc	3⅝	3	3½	— ¼
Infrared Indus	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Inland Container 1.60	34¼	34	34	— ¼
Integrated Container	15	14½	14¾	— ¼
Intercontl Systems	17½	16¼	17½	+ ¼
Intermark Invest	11	10½	10½	— ½
Intermountn Gas .20	8	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
Intl Aluminum .20g	27	24½	24½	—3¼
Intl Bank Wash .10	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Intl Bank Wash A	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ¼
Intl Basic Economy	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Intl Book †	5¼	4½	4½	— ½
Intl Computer Corp	8	6½	6½	—1½
Intl Energy	1¾	1	1	— ½
Intl Leisure Corp	33	31	31	—2½
Intl Leisure Hosts	5	4	4	—1
Intl Milling 1.20	26	25	25	—1
Intl Nuclear Corp	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
Int Proteins .10	23¾	22½	23	— ½
Intl Speedways	2	2	2	
Intl Systems Control	23½	23	23	— ½
Intl SystCont pf 1.50	15	14½	14½	— ½
Intl Tape Cartridge	8¼	8	8¼	
Intext .60	12	10½	10½	—2
Inventure Capital	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Invest Cp Fla	12	10	12	+1
Invest Growth	5½	4⅝	4⅝	—1
Ionics Inc	20	19	19½	— ½
Iowa Sou Util 1.48	29¾	28¾	28¾	—1
Irwin RD .32	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
Jacobs FL .05g	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅜
Jacquin Chas †	11½	11½	11½	
Jaffee Fund	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Jamaica Wat&Util †	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
James Fred .10g	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Jamesbury Cp .20	12	11¾	12	
Jantzen .60b	15⅝	14	14	—1½
Jet Air Freight	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Jet Avion	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Jiffy Foods	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅝
Johnson EF 1	19	16¼	16½	—2½
Joslyn Mfg&Sup 1.12	17¾	16¼	16¾	—1½
KDI Corp †	21½	20½	21½	+1

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
KMS Indus	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1½
Kaiser Steel 1.50	72	71½	71½	— ¼
Kaiser Steel pf 1.46	19	19	19	
Kalvar Cp	40½	36½	40½	
Kaman Corp A †	12¼	11¼	11¼	—1¼
Kampgrounds Amer	31½	30½	31½	—1
KansNebNatGs 1.52b	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
Kate Greenway .20g	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Kay Windsor .60	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ¼
Kayot Inc	16¼	15¼	15½	—1¼
Keysam Corp .20g	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Kearney&Trecker .70	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Kearney Natl .40	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Keene Corp	15½	14¼	14¼	—1¼
Kellett Corp	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
Kellwood .72	32¼	31¼	32¼	
Kelly Svcs .50	35	34½	34½	— ½
Keuffel&Esser .24	14½	13½	13½	—1
Kewaunee Scien .80	13½	13	13	
Keyes Fibre .90	14½	13¾	14	— ½
KeystoneCustFds 1.20	22½	21½	21½	—1½
Keystone Port Cem	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
King Internat Corp	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
King Kullen .50	8	7¾	7¾	— ½
King Resources	26⅞	25	26⅞	+1
Kings Electronics	7	6	6½	— ¼
Kirk Corp	12½	12	12½	— ¼
Knape&Vogt Mf 1.12	21½	21½	21½	—1
Koss Electronics	4	3¾	3¾	
Kreisler Mfg .50g	6¾	6	6¼	— ½
Kroy Ind	6	5½	5½	— ½
Krueger WA .40	26½	26	26	+1½
Kuhlman Corp .40a	12¼	11½	12	— ½
Kusan Inc .30	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
LMC Data	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Laclede Steel	59	57	58	—4
Ladd Petroleum	7	6½	6½	+ ¼
LancasterColony .30g	18	17½	17½	— ½
Lance Inc .72	26	25½	25½	— ¾
Landa Indust †	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Lane Co .50a	36½	35½	36	
Lane Wood	14¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
Larson Ind	4½	4½	4½	
Larwin Mtge Inv .30g	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
Lawter Chem .56	44½	44	44	— ½
Leadville Lead	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅝
Lear Jet Ind	22¾	22½	22¾	— ½
Lee Enterprises .20g	20½	19¾	20	— ½
Lehigh Coal&Nav	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
Leisure Group	32½	31	31	—2½
Leisure Learning	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Levin Townsend	4½	3½	4½	
Lewis Bus Form .20	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
Lightolier Inc .30	18½	17½	17½	—1
Lilly Eli&Co 1.20	98½	96¾	98½	+2
Lin Broadcast †	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Lincoln Tel&Tel 1	23½	23	23	—1
Lindberg Cp .60	10¾	9¾	9¾	—1
Liquidonics Ind	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¼
Loblaw .40	6½	6½	6½	
Loft Candy	5	4	4½	— ⅜
Log Etronics	21	20	20	—1½
Logic Corporation	13¼	11¾	13¼	+1½
Lomas&Nettleton †	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Long's Drug Str .52	61	59	61	+2
Longchamp's Inc	10½	9¾	9¾	— ½
Lowes Co .20	33¾	33¼	33¼	
Lynch Comm Sys .40	35	34	35	+ ½
Lyntex	19¾	18¾	19½	— ¾
MPB Corp .20a	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ¾
MTS Systems .20	27½	27	27	
MacDermid Inc .40	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
Madison Gas&El .84	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ½
Magic Chef .60	17½	17	17	— ½
Magnetics .16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Maine Sugar Indust	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Major Realty	8¼	8	8	
Mallinckrodt Ch .40	60½	58½	60½	+ ½
Malone&Hyde .40b	21	20¼	20¼	—1
Management Assist	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Manning Martha	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Manor Care Inc	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Marathon Securities	18½	18½	18½	
Marine Pet Trust .29g	9¾	8¾	8¾	—1
Marion Corp	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
Maritime Fruit Car	7¾	7¼	7½	— ¼
Marmon Group	12	11	11	—1½
MarthaWhite Fds .30	16	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅜
Martin Brower .05g	31½	30½	31	
Mary Kay	44½	43½	43½	—1
Mayer Oscar 1a	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ½
McCormick&Co .60	43	42½	42½	— ½
McQuay Inc .50	29	28½	29	+1
Medalist Indust .27g	16¾	16	16¾	+ ½
Media General .52	37	35½	35½	—1½
Medic Home Enter †	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Medical Investment	9¾	8¾	8¾	—1
Medicenters of Amer	33½	30	30	—4
Medtronic	39	38¾	39	
Meister Brau	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1¼
Melpar Inc	7½	7½	7½	
Mercantile Indust	10½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
Merchants Inc 1.20	23½	23¼	23½	
Metex Corporation	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Methode Electrn .10g	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¾
Micro Tenna	12	11	11	—1
Midas Internatl .36	16½	15	15½	—2
Midland Capital .20	11	10½	10½	— ½
MidlandMtgInv .20g	10	9¾	10	— ¼
Midtex	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
Midwest RubRclg .72	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Midwest Companies	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Midwest GasTrans 1	18¼	17½	18¼	
Miller Brothers Hat	5	5	5	
Millipore Corp .16	45	44½	45	+ ½
Minneapolis Gas 2.05	29¼	28¼	28¼	—1½
Minute Man Amer	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Miss Riv Transm 1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Miss Valley Gas 1	17¾	17	17¼	— ½
Miss Valley Stl 1.10	13½	12½	12½	—1⅜
Missouri Resrch	5½	5	5	— ½
Missouri Util 1.20	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Mitron Resrch&Dev	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Mobile Gas Svc .84	13½	13¼	13¼	
Mobile Waste Cont	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	
Modern Diversified	3¾	3½	3⅜	
Moudlar Science Inc	11½	9¼	11½	+2¾
Mogul Corp .20	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
Mohawk Rubber 1.20	20	19¼	19½	— ¾
Monmth J Club .45a	14¼	14	14	— ¼
MontereyNursngInn †	22	21	21	
Moore Prod .28	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ¾
Moore Sam .24	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
Morrison Inc .40b	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Morrison Knudsen 1	17	14¼	14¼	—2½
Mortgage Assoc	12¼	12	12¼	
Motch MerryMch .80	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Motor ClubAmer .22	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Moulded Products	7⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—2¼
Mueller Paul .33g	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
Murphy Pac Marine	7	5½	6¼	—1⅛
Mutual Real Est .25g	4	4	4	
NCC Leasing	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
NarragansettCap .40g	24½	23½	24½	+1½
Nathans Famous	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Natl Brands	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ¼
Nat Car Rental .15g	12	12	12	
Nat Computer Corp	2½	2	2	— ⅜
Nat Diversified Ind	3¼	2½	2½	— ¾
Natl Environment	14	13¾	14	
Natl Equities	47	47	47	
Natl FoodProd 1.52a	29	28½	28¾	— ¼
Natl Gas&Oil	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Nat Hosp Corp	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
Natl Liberty	43¼	42¼	43¼	+ ½
Natl Medical Ent	41¾	40½	41½	+1
Natl Patents	88	78	86	—8
Natl Petroleum	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
Natl Sec Resrch .85d	12½	12¾	12¾	
Natl Semiconductor	47½	43½	47½	+3½
Natl Show Svcs	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Natl Silver Ind	7	6	6⅝	— ½
Natl Stud Market	68	61½	68	+7
Nat Terminals	10	10	10	— ½
Natl Util&Ind .90	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Nationwide Indust	1⅞	1½	1½	— ¼
Nebraska Cons .50b	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
NekoosaEdwdsPap 1	25	24	24	—1
Neonex Intl .05	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ½
Neuhoff BrosPackers	13	11½	11½	—1½
NewEng Gas&El 1.16	17	16½	16⅝	— ¼
New JerseyNtlGas 1	17¾	17⅝	17½	
Newhall Land&F .22g	39¼	37¾	39	
Newport Chem	8	5½	5½	—1½
Nicholson File 1.60	31	30	31	
Nielson A .44	36½	35¾	35¾	— ¾
Nielson B .44	36	35¾	35¾	— ½
Noland Company .80	21½	21	21	— ½
Noriek Inc	18	14½	16	—2½
Nor Amer Resources	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
NorCaroNat Gas .05g	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Nor Central Airl	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
Nor European Oil s	3½	3½	3½	
North Penn Gas .60	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Nrthwstn Nat Gas .56	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Nthwstn PubSvc 1.40	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Nthwst St PtCmt 1b	22	20½	22	
Noxell Corp .64	47	46½	47	— ½
Nuclear Resch Assoc	17	15	17	+1
Oak Cliff Sav .50b	20½	19	19	—1½
Oakridge Holdings	7	6½	6⅝	— ¼
Ocean Drill&Expl .20	43	32	32	—1¼
Odell Inc	17½	14¾	14¾	—3¼
Ogilvy&Mather .60	21¾	20¾	21	—1
Ohio Art Co	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
OhioFerroAlloys .80d	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
Ohio Water Svc 1.60	28¼	27¼	27¼	—1¼
Oil Shale Corp	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Olga Co .20g	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Olsten Corp	12½	10½	10¼	—1¾
Open Road Indust	17	15¼	16	— ¼
Optical Coating Lab	25	24	25	— ½
Optical Scanning	53	52	52	—1
Optics Technology	9	7	7	—2
Orbanco Inc	13¾	12¾	12¾	—1
OregonFreezeDry Fd	18	17	18	+ ¼
Oregon Metallur	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Oregon PortCmt .80a	13¾	12½	12½	—3¾
Ormco Corp	21	20	21	
Ormont Drug&Ch	7¾	6⅞	6¾	—1
Otter TailPower 1.28	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Overseas Nat Air	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
Oxy-Catalyst	11¼	11	11	
Ozite Corp .60	29	25	25	—5½
P&C Food Mkt .36b	10	10	10	
PEC IsraelEcon .65g	11½	11½	11½	
Pabst Brewing .45g	44⅝	43½	44	— ⅞
Pac&South Br	22	21	22	+1
Pac Automation	4	3	4	+ ½
Pac Far EastL 2.40	34¼	33	33	—1¼
Pac Gam Robin .80b	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅝
Pac Plantronics	32	30¾	30¾	—1½
Pac Vegetable Oil †	12	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Package Mac 1	19½	18	18	—1½
Pak-Well .50	15½	15	15	— ½
Pakco Companies	6¼	5	5	—1
Pako Corp .60	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
Panacolor Inc	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
Panoil Oil †	3¼	2¾	3	— ⅛
Parkview Gem .60	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Parkway Dist	14	13	13	—1½
Parkwood Homes	16½	16	16	— ¼
Pauley Petroleum	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅝
Pavelle Corp	14	13	13¼	— ¾
Pay Less Drug .40g	21¾	21	21	— ⅞
Pay'n Save Cp .25	24½	24	24	— ½
Peerless Tube .20a	23½	21½	21½	—2
Penn Dixie Leas	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Penn Engineer	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Penn Gas&Wat 1.30b	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Penn Pacific	4½	4	4	— ¼
Penn Rl ElnvTr .80	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Pepsi ColaBWash .40	9½	9½	9½	
Perini Cp	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅞
Peterson How&H .80	49½	49½	49½	
Petro Dynamics	6⅝	6	6¼	— ½
Petrolite Cp 1.60a	41	40½	40¾	— ¼
Pettibone Corp .60	18¾	18½	18½	
Phila&Read pf A 6	62	60	61	—2
Phila Sub Corp 1.20	20½	19½	20½	+ ¼
Photon Inc	18⅝	17½	18	—1¼
Pictorial Productions	3	3	3	— ⅜
Piedmont Aviation †	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
PiedmontNtlGas 1.10	16½	16¾	16½	— ¼
Pier 1 Imports	28½	27¾	28½	+ ¾
Pinkerton's 14.cn5	76	73½	73½	—3
Pioneer Western	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Pizza Hut	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¾
Plasticrete †	9½	9½	9½	
Polly Bergen Co	7⅝	6¼	6¼	—1⅜
Pope&Talbot .40	26¼	26	26	— ¼
Porter HK Inc 1.60	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
Possis Mach	34	33	33½	—1
Pott Indust	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Precision Instrument	21¾	19¾	19¾	—2¼
President First Lady	16½	16	16	— ½
Prochamco Inc	13	12½	13	
Professional Golf	11	11¼	11½	— ¾
Programd Prop Sys †	26	25¼	25½	
Programming&Syst	4	3½	3½	— ½
Progrmmng Sciences	30	28½	28½	+2
Progrms & Analysis	4½	4	4	— ½
Pub Leasing	5⅝	5	5	— ⅞
PubSvc NHamp 1.56	25½	24⅞	25	— ⅜
Pub Svc N Mex .90	25½	25½	25½	
PubSvc Nor Car .70	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
Publishers Co †	16½	15¾	16½	— ½
Purepac Laborator	6¾	5	6¾	
Puritan Bennett	27¾	26½	26½	—1¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Purity Stores	16½	16½	16½	
Putnam Duoid Cap	5½	5¼	5¼	
Putnam DuoidInc 1a	16¼	15½	15½	—1¼
Radiation Dynamics	19	13	19	+2
Radiation Systems	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
Regen Precision	14½	12	12	—2½
Rail Trailer	10	9½	9½	— ½
Railweight Inc	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅝
Ranchers Exp&Dev	35	34	35	+1
Ransburg ElCoat .50	31	30	30	—1¼
Raven Industries	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ½
Raychem Corp	239	236	238	—14
RayGo Inc	32¼	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Raymond Corp .20b	23	23	23	
Recognition Equip	72	68½	72	— ½
Red Owl Stores 1	17½	17	17	— ⅛
Redcor	32½	30½	32½	+2½
Reece Corp .60a	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
RepublicFinSvc 1.20	21	21	21	—1
RepublicMtgeInv .55g	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
Research Inc .20g	7¼	7	7¼	— ¼
Responsive Envnmts	7½	5¼	7⅛	+2⅝
Retail Credit 2	43	42¼	43	+1¼
Reuter .03e	6	5½	5¼	— ¼
Revell Inc	11½	11	11	—1
Revere RacAssn .60g	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Reynolds&Reyn .60	43	43	43	
Rice Food Mkts	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Richs Co 1.45	43½	41¾	43½	+2
Riley Stoker Cp	23	23	23	
Ripley Co .16	10	9	9	—1
Rival Mfg .80a	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Rix Corp	7⅞	7½	7¾	
Roadway Exprss .40	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Robbins&Myers 1.20	26	26	26	
Roberts Co .10d	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
Roberts John .40g	15¼	14	14	—1¼
Robo Wash	5	4¾	5	— ¼
Rocket Research	20½	19	20½	+ ¼
RockyMtNatGas .28g	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
Rogelon Ind .44g	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
Rohron Mfg †	24¼	23½	23½	— ½
Rouse Co	33¾	29¾	33¾	+6
Rowan Industries	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Rowe Furniture 1a	41	39	41	+1
Royal Castle Sys	4½	4	4	— ½
Royal Inns Amer	32	30	30	—2
Russell Stover .80	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Ryan Homes	31¾	27¾	31¾	+3¾
SMC Invest .48a	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
SW Industries	6¼	6	6	— ½
Sadlier Inc .30g	7	6½	6½	— ¾
Safe Flight Instrm	10¾	8¼	10¾	+2¼
Safran Printing .50	13	12½	12½	— ½
Saga Adminst	44½	43½	44½	+1½
Santa Anita Cons 1	37	34	34	—4
Saunders Leasing .10	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Sav-on-Drugs .10g	16¼	15½	16	— ½
Scantlin Electronics	5½	5¼	5½	— ¼
Schieldahl	14¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
Scholz Homes	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Schott Industries	10½	8	8¼	—3
Scientific Computers	3½	2¾	2¾	— ½
Scientific Control	5	3½	5	+ ½
Scientific Indusl	4¼	3¼	3¼	—1
Scope	23½	22½	23½	
Scott&Sons .50	75	70½	70½	—4½
Scottys HomBldr .10g	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	25	24	24	— ½
Scripto Inc	6¾	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
Sea World	14¾	14	14½	+ ½
Sealed Power 1b	28¼	27¾	28	— ¼
Searle GD pf .80	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Seaway Food .20b	11	11	11	— ½
Seismic Computing	25¼	24½	24½	—1
Semtech	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
Seneca Foods	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
Senaca Oil 1	2⅝	2	2	— ⅜
SevenUp Co .60	42¼	38¼	38¼	—3½
Shakespeare Co .40	13	11	12½	— ½
Shapell Indust	22¼	20⅝	21¼	—1⅝
Shareholders Cap	8	6⅝	6⅞	—1¾
ShatterproofGlass .50	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
Shepard Niles 1.20a	38	38	38	
Sherwood Leasing	11½	11	11½	— ½
Shop Rite Foods 1	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Sicks Rain Brew .28	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Signet Corp .60	8	8	8	
Siliconix Corp	19	18	18	—2
Silver King	11½	10½	11¼	— ¼
Simon&Schuster .10g	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅝
Skaggs Pay Less .30	23¼	23	23	— ¾
Small Bus Inv .08g	11½	11½	11½	
Smith Transfer .80	15¼	15¼	15½	
Snap on Tools .84	37½	37½	37½	
Sonoco Prods .60a	31	30	31	
Sossin System	5½	4	4	—2
Soundscriber Corp	3½	3	3	— ½
Southeast Capitl .60a	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Southern Airways .16	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
Southern Bakeries	3½	3½	3½	— ½
Southn Calif Wat .94	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
SouthnConn Gas 2.24	28	27	27½	—1
Southn Industries 1	14½	13¾	13¾	—1
SouthnNEng Tel 2.60	37¼	36¾	36⅞	— ⅜
SouthnUnionGas 1.22	24¾	24	24¼	— ½
Southland Corp .24b	33¾	33	33	— ¾
Southwest Factories	6	5¼	5½	— ½
Southwest Gas Cp 1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
Sthwst GasProd .30g	19	17¾	17¾	—1¼
Southwstn El Svc 1	14¼	14	14	— ½
Southwstn Research	13	12¼	12¼	—1
Sovereign Inc	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Space Craft	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Spacerays	9¼	8¼	8¼	—1
Specialty Restaurnts	13¾	13	13	— ¾
Spencer Packing .25	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Sperti Drug	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
Spiral Metal	10¼	9½	9¾	— ½
Springfld GasLt 1.24	17¼	16¼	16½	— ¾
Stako Inc	4½	3	3	—1½
Std Register 1	27	25½	27	+1¾
Std Screw 1.40	30½	30	30¼	
Stanley HomePds .90	22½	22	22	— ½
Steiber Ind	4⅞	3¾	4⅛	— ¾
Sterling Stores .25g	13	11¾	11¾	—1¼
Strwbrdge&Clth 1.20b	51	51	51	
Subscription Telev	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Sugardale Fds .16	8⅞	8½	8½	— ½
SuperiorElectric .24b	23½	23	23½	+1½
Szabo Food Svc	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
TIME DC .60	17½	17	17	— ½
Tally Corporation	17½	17	17	—1
Tampax Inc 3a	224	218	224	+5
Tanger Industries	7½	7	7	— ½
Tassette Inc	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Taylor Internatl	3¾	3½	3½	— ½
Taylor Wine 1.20	83½	81½	83½	+1
Technical Publishing	8	8	8	
Technology Inc .03g	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
Tecumseh Prod 2.40a	126	123	126	+1
Telecom .28	7¼	7	7	— ¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Telephone Util †	10	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Tele-Tape Prod	5½	5	5	— ½
Tennant Co .19g	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Tenn Nat Gas .72	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
Texas Amer Oil	4	3¾	3¾	
Texas Am Sulphur	2½	2½	2½	
Texas Intl Airlines	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
Texscan Corp	6	5¾	5¾	— ½
Thalhimer Bros .50	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Therm Air Mfg	5⅝	5	5	—1⅛
Thermotech Ind	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Thompson JW .40g	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Tidewat Mar Svc .40	24¾	23½	23¾	—1
Tiffany&Co .50	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ½
Tiffany Ind	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Tipperary Land&Exp	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
Titan Group	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
Topsys Intl .07d	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
Torginol Indust	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Towle Manufact .56	14	13	13	—1
Tracor Computing	5½	5⅛	5½	— ¼
Tracor Inc	23½	23	23½	
Traid Corp	3¾	3¼	3¾	— ⅛
Trans Coast Invest	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Transcont Gas PL 1	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Transcont Oil	3¼	2	2¼	—1
Travelodge Corp .25	35½	34½	34½	—1
Tremco Mfg 1	21	19½	19¾	— ¼
Trend Industries	29	28¼	28¼	— ½
Triangle Corp	4⅝	4	4¼	— ¼
Trico Products 1a	28½	28	28¼	— ¼
Tridair Industries	11	10¼	11	+ ¼
Trinity Industries .80	14½	13¼	13¼	—1¼
Trilon Oil&Gas	6½	5	5¼	—1¼
Tropicana Prod	33¼	31⅜	33¼	+2
Twin-Dis Clutch 1b	29½	27	27	—2½
Tyson's Food	15¾	15	15¾	+ ½
URS Systems	29	26	29	+3
Uni Capital .20b	37½	35½	35½	—2
Unimed Inc	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¾
Unitec Indust †	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
UnitArtistThea .10d	20½	19½	19½	—1
Unit Convales Hosp	6⅞	5	5½	—1⅛
Unit Dollar Strs .50	23½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
Unit Illuminatng 2	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
Unit International	20½	19½	20½	+ ¼
Unit McGill .05g	7¾	7½	7¾	
Unit Refining .11g	13¼	12½	12¾	—1¼
US Banknote .30	17¾	16¼	16¾	—1¼
US Crown	2¾	2½	2½	— ½
US Envelope .60	20	19	19½	— ½
US Envelope pf .70	10	10	10	
US Financial .05g	39	37¾	37¾	—1½
US Sugar 2	46½	46	46	— ½
US Truck Lines 1.40	35½	35	35	— ¼
Unitek Corporation	23½	22	23	
Universal Foods 1	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾
Universal Invest Tr	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
Univ Pub&Distrib	9	8	8½	— ½
Universal Tel	10½	9½	10	— ½
Univis Inc .27g	12½	11	12½	+ ½
Upper PeninsPw 1.60	22¼	20¾	20¾	—1½
Utah Shale Land	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅞
Utilities&Indust .10d	29½	28½	29½	
Vacu Blast	6	5½	5½	— ½
Vahlsing	2⅛	2	2	
Valley Gas .76	10¼	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
Valmont Industries	11½	10¾	10¾	—1
Value Lines Devel	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
Van Dus Air .40	9¼	9	9	
Vance Sanders 1.20a	19	18½	18½	
Velcro Indust .12	37	35	35	—3
Venron Corp .40	36	35	36	+2
Vermont Amer .60	16½	16½	16½	
Viatron Computer	33½	30	31	—3½
Victory Markets .40	8½	8¼	8½	
Va Chemical .52	25½	25	25	— ¼
Vitramon Inc	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Viviane Woodard	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ½
Vogue Instrument	8	7½	7¾	— ¼
Volunir NatGas .28b	10¼	10¼	10¼	
WTCAirFreight .02g	16	15¾	16	+ ½
Wabash Cons	7½	6¾	6¾	— ¾
Wadsworth Publishng	22	21	21	—2
Waldbaum	14⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅞
Walker Scott .30g	10½	9¼	9¼	—1¼
Wallace BusFms .70	40	37½	40	+4
Wallace Sam P .44b	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Walter Reade Organ	8½	7¾	7¾	— ¾
Warner Elec .34	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Warshow&Sons .70	7¾	6	6	—2
Warwick Elec	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
Washington NatGas 1	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅜
WashingtonREIT .80g	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Washington Scientific	6½	6	6½	+ ½
Water Treatment †	14	12¾	14	+ ¼
Wayne Mfg .32b	14½	13½	13½	—1
Uebb Resources	15½	15½	15½	
Wehr Corp .60	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¾
Weight Watchers Intl	13¼	12½	13¼	— ½
Weingarten J .40	8½	7¾	8¼	— ¼
Weisfields Inc .46	16½	16	16	— ½
Weldotron	16¼	16	16	
Wellington Mgt 1.40a	22¼	21½	21½	—1
Wells Gard Electr 1	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
Wells Rich Greene	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅝
Werner Continental	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Werner Cont pf .80	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Westcoast Prod	8¼	7¾	8	— ¼
Westn Co NoAm .36g	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Westn Gear .30	14⅞	13¾	13⅞	—1⅜
Westn Ky Gas 1.20	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
Westn Mtge Inv .48g	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Westn Oil Shale	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Westn Publishing .72	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Westn Std Uranium	3	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
Westgate Calif	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Wetson's Corp	13½	13⅝	13½	
Wetterau Foods .40	24½	24½	24½	
White Shield	18	15½	18	
Wien Cons Airl .05	7¼	6¾	7	— ½
Wigwam Stores .20g	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ½
Wiley&Sons .30b	35	34½	34½	— ½
Wilson Freight .40	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
Wings&Whls Exp .06	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1½
Winnebago Indust	24¾	22½	24¾	+1¾
Winslow Tele Tronics	2½	2¼	2¼	
Winter Jack	12	11½	11½	— ½
Winter Park Tel .64	37	36	36	—1
Wisconsin Pw&Lt 1.32	21	20½	20½	— ¼
Wisc RealEstInv .60g	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Wo't Corp	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
Wood JR .32g	13½	10¾	10¾	—3¼
Woodward&Lothrop 1	19¼	18	18	—1¼
Worldwide Energy	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
Wright WE .25	20	19	19¾	+1
Wynn Oil	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
Yardney Elec	7½	7	7⅝	— ⅛
Yellow Freight .64	25	23½	24¾	+1
Younker Bros 1.20	27	26¾	27	
Zions Utah Banc .56	11	10½	10½	— ½

We are pleased to announce that

AMIVEST CORPORATION

has become a member firm of the

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Chairman and Director

GERALD S. HAIMS
President and Director

STANTON F. WEISSENBORN
Executive Vice President

MARA DEMMER
Vice President

CHARLES J. SANACORE JR.
Operations Manager

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The International Affiliate of

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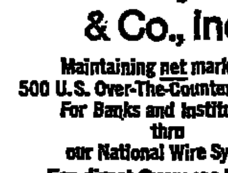
INVESTMENTS SINCE 1851
Members New York, American and Boston Stock Exchanges

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Air Red 3⅞s87	212	79	65¼	66	—3⅛
AlaPow 3½s72	3	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
AlleghL cv4s81	58	79	76⅛	78	—1
Alleg W 4s98	4	45½	45½	45½	—4
AlliedC 6.60s93	55	84	80½	82½	—2⅝
AlliedC 5.20s91	59	72	68	71	—3
AlliedCh 3½s78	13	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	
Allied Pd 7s84	26	79	77¼	77¾	— ¼
AllSt cv4½s81	41	104	103	104	—3
AlldSt cv4½s92	77	84	83	84	—1
AlldSup 5⅝s87	191	86	82½	83	—2
Alcoa 6s92	97	79	77¼	78⅛	— ⅞
Alcoa cv5¼s91	538	97⅞	93¼	95	—4
Alcoa 4¼s82	14	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Alcoa 3s79	13	70	70	70	
AlumCa 4½s80	5	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ½
Amerce cv5s92	114	71	68⅛	71	—3⅞
AAirFlt 4⅞s87	55	118	111	117	+6
AAirl cv5½s91	235	108¾	105	108¾	+2⅝
AAirl cv4¼s92	441	77¼	76	77¼	
Am Airl cv4s90	358	102½	98	102	+2¾
ABrand 5⅝s92	73	77	73½	73½	—3½
ABrand 4⅝s90	1	69	69	69	+ ¼
Am Bdcst 5s93	219	93	90⅞	91¼	—2¼
Am Can 6s97	15	81	76½	76½	—4½
ADist cv4⅝s86	69	73	70⅛	70½	—2
A Enka 5¼s94	68	96½	91	93	—5⅞
AmExpt 5¼s93	545	60	57½	58¼	—1½
AmFP 5s2030	63	57⅝	56	57½	— ½
AmFP 4.80s87	88	61	59½	61	+ ¾
A Hoist 5½s93	379	65½	67⅝	68	—1
A Hoist 4¾s92	224	82	76	76½	—6½
Am Inv 8⅝s89	5	98	98	98	—1⅜
AMFdy 4⅜s81	146	68	59	65	— ⅞
A Smelt 4⅝s88	11	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	
AmSug 5.30s93	79	66½	64¼	64¼	—1¾
AmSug 5.3s93r	20	66½	64⅛	64¼	
AmT&T 4⅜s85	632	70¼	68¼	68½	—1¼
AmT&T 3⅞s90	198	61⅛	60	60	— ¼
AmT&T 3⅜s73	375	85	83½	84¼	— ¼
AmT&T 3¼s84	170	62	60½	62	+ ¼
AmT&T 2⅞s87	144	56	54¼	55	—1
AmT&T 2¾s71	261	94⅛	94	94¼	
AmT&T 2¾s75	314	77	75½	76⅛	+ ⅛
AmT&T 2⅝s80	132	63⅞	62⅛	63	+ ⅛
AmT&T 2¾s82	171	59⅝	58	58⅛	
AmT&T 2⅝s86	348	54¾	50	50	—5
Am Tob 3¼s77	12	74¾	74¾	74¾	
Amfac 5¼s94	30	99	96¾	96¾	—3¼
AMK Cp 6⅝s88	357	73⅝	70	71½	—2⅜
AMK Cp 5½s94	1210	71¼	69¼	70½	
Ampex 5½s94	476	115	113½	114½	
Anheusr 6s92	2	78	78	78	+1
Anheus 5.45s91	2	71	71	71	+ ¼
ApcoOil 5⅜s81	15	72	72	72	
ApcoOil cv5s88	304	106	100	100	—4
Armco 4.35s84	1	72	72	72	
Armour 5s84	165	67⅛	64	64	—3½
Armr cv4½s83	11	83⅝	83	83⅝	— ⅝
ArmR cv4½s87	83	78½	73	73	—10
AshlOil 6.15s92	3	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅜
AshlO cv4¾s93	183	79	77½	78½	+ ½
Assolnv 7⅜s88	1	89	89	89	—1
Assolnv 6¼s70	53	99 5-16	99¼	99¼	—1-16
Assolnv 5¼s77	38	79¼	77½	79¼	+1¼
Assolnv 5⅛s79	5	74	74	74	
Assolnv 4½s76	12	76	75⅞	76	
Assolnv 4⅝s84	15	60	60	60	
Atchison 4s95	63	61⅞	60⅛	61⅞	
AtlCstL 4.95s88	5	65	65	65	+3⅞

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AtlCstL 4⅜s88	14	63	62	62	—2½
AtlCstL 4¼s72	7	89	89	89	+ ½
AtlCstL 4s80	2	65	64¼	64¼	— ¾
AtlRef 3¼s79	10	69¾	69⅝	69¾	+ ¾
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	444	47½	45	46	—1⅛
Aurora 4⅜s80	67	78	77	77	—1
AutoC cv4½s81	72	103	99½	99½	
Avco D 9¼s89	44	103	98½	100	
Avco Cp 7½s93	385	78⅛	76	77¼	
Avco Cp 5½s93	281	76¼	72⅝	72¾	—2
BaltGE 3s87	10	54¾	54⅝	54¾	—5¼
B&O cv4½s10f	60	63	61⅛	62¼	— ½
BO cv4½s10A	58	49	47¼	47½	— ½
B&O 4½s95	41	54⅛	52⅞	52⅞	—2⅛
B&O 4s80	11	61	60½	60½	— ½
B&O 3⅞s70	31	96½	95 9-16	96	+ ½
BangP 8¼s94	4	88	87	87	—2
BkofNY 6¼s94	8	121½	121	121½	
BaxLb 4½scld	320	141⅜	138	140½	
BaxLab cv4s87	76	172	168¼	172	+2½
Beat Fd 7⅞s94	5	100	100	100	—2½
Beaunit 4¼s90	121	66	64¼	64½	—1¼
BectonD 4½s88	181	123	116	118½	—4½
BeechA 4⅝s93	141	63	61½	62⅞	+ ⅛
Belcor 4⅞s83	68	62⅛	58	61⅛	— ¾
Bendix 6⅝s92	34	83½	81	83½	— ⅛
Benef F 8⅝s71	207	100⅛	99	100	+ ⅝
BenefF 6⅛s70	40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅞
BenefF 5.60s71	192	95½	94⅞	95¼	+ ¼
Benef Fin 5s77	19	78	77	77	— ½
Ben Fin 4⅞s81	1	72	72	72	
Berkey 5¾s86	7	99⅞	98½	98½	—7½
Beth Stl 6⅞s59	2	89½	89½	89½	— ½
BethStl 5.45s92	84	74½	74	74	
Beth St 4½s90	164	67	65⅞	66⅛	+ ½
Beth Stl 3¼s80	10	64½	64½	64½	— ¼
Beth Stl 2¾s70	20	96¾	96	96 23-32	+7-32
Black D cv4s92	6	156	155½	155½	+4½
BobbleB 5¼s81	35	81⅛	81	81	—1½
Borden 5⅜s97	27	82	81⅞	82	
Borden 2⅞s81	5	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
Borg W 5½s92	2	75	75	75	
Boston Me 6s70	66	48¼	46	46	—3
BosMe 4½s70f	24	39⅞	36½	36⅝	—2¼
Bran 5½s26cnr	210	57¼	54½	55½	+ ⅝
BrkUnG 4⅞s88	2	63½	63½	63½	—3⅛
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	12	72½	65	65	—7½
Bruns cv4½s81	95	66½	62½	65	—1½
BudgtF 6s2010	61	60	57	57	—3
Budgetlnd 6s88	104	60⅛	57	57	—3
Burllnd cv5s91	177	100	97⅛	98	— ½
Burrghs 4⅝s94	206	118⅞	116	118½	
CanPac 4sperp	4	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—1½
CPac fn4sperp	37	59	54	54	
CaroTT 5¾s88	5	108½	108½	108½	—1½
Case 5½s90	11	64	62	62	—2
CastlCk 5⅝s94	53	95½	92½	95½	+ ½
CaterT 5.30s92	36	75	72	72¼	+1½
CaterTr 5s77	54	82½	82	82½	+ ½
CecoCp 4.75s88	20	72	71⅛	71⅛	—2⅜
Celanes cv4s90	356	72½	69	69½	—4½
Celanes 3½s76	3	72¼	72	72	—3
CeGa 4½s820f	3	51½	51½	51½	
CenGa 4s75	15	52	52	52	—2
CenNYPw 3s74	21	78	77	77	+1
CenPac 3½s74	1	78	78	78	
vlCRRNJ 3¼s	292	20¾	20	20⅝	— ½
Cessna cv3⅞s	45	90	87⅝	87⅝	—2⅝
Chadbrn 6½s89	178	108½	106	107	—2
Champ 4⅞s84	47	130	130	130	+2¾
ChaseB 4⅞s93	201	99½	96¾	99½	+2½
Ches&O 4½s92	8	64	64	64	—1
Ches&O 3⅞s73	1	86	86	86	
C&O 3½s 96D	8	53¾	52	53¾	+1¾
C&O 3½s 96E	7	52	52	52	
ChiB&Q 4⅜s78	4	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
ChiErie 5s82	11	61¼	58	61¼	+3¼
ChiGW 4s88	13	52¼	57½	51½	—1½
ChiL 4½s2003f	6	58	58	58	—2
Chi&L 4s82f	20	48	48	48	
CMSP 5s2055f	163	44½	40	41	—4
CMSP cv4½s44	71	47⅛	44½	44½	—3½
Chi RIP 5½s83	14	56	56	56	—7
ChockF 4½s81	50	65	61	62	—3
ChrisCraft 6s89	79	81	78¾	81	+2
ChryFin 7¾s74	212	95½	94¼	95½	
CinG&E 2¾s75	7	75	75	75	
CIT Fin 4¼s71	161	92¾	91¾	92½	+ ⅜
CIT Fin 3⅞s70	128	96¼	96 1-16	96¼	+ ¼
CltSv 6⅝s99xw	21	83½	82	83	+1
CltiesSv 6⅜s97	80	77¾	76⅞	77½	+ ⅜



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Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Cities Sv 3s77	4	72	71½	71½	— ½
CCCSL 4½s77	15	69	69	69	—1
CCC&SL 4s93	6	49⅞	49	49	— ⅞
CCCCWTA 4s91	3	46	46	46	—4
ClevEl 7⅛s93	14	93¼	90	90¼	—2⅝
ClevElll 3s70	58	96⅞	96 11-32	96½	+5-32
Cluett cv4½s94	14	149	147	147	—2
ColAlk 4½s91	10	111	111	111	—9
CollinsR 4⅞s87	199	73	65	65⅝	—10½
ColoF cv4⅞s77	62	83	83	83	— ½
Col Gas 9s94	123	101	102	100¾	
Col Gas 5⅝s85	18	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— ½
Col Gas 5s82	35	73⅝	71½	73½	—1½
Col Gas 4⅞s81	33	69	69	69	—5
Col Gas 4⅝s83	10	66	65⅛	66	+3⅜
Col Gas 3⅞s81	1	64	64	64	— ½
Col Gas 3⅝s77	41	65⅛	69	65⅛	—3⅞
Col Pict 4⅝s87	10	111	111	111	
ColSOE 4½s87	4	62	62	62	—5
ComlSol 4½s91	115	65	62	62	—2⅝
Comw Ed 3s77	108	71⅞	70	70½	— ½
Comw Ed 3s97	1	51	51	51	—4
Com Ed 2⅞s01	6	51	51	51	
Com Oil 4½s92	91	80¼	75⅛	79⅝	—1
ComptrSci 6s94	1815	117⅜	108½	116	+7
Con Edis 5s87	335	69¼	67	67	— ½
Con Edis 5s90	77	67½	65	65	—7⅞
ConEd 4½s93	3	67⅛	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
ConEd 4⅝s91	27	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	—3⅝
ConEdis 4⅝s93	39	64	60	60	—3
ConEd 4⅝s91	6	64	64	64	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	1	61½	61½	61½	
ConE 4⅞s92W	3	62⅛	62	62	— ⅛
ConEdis 4¼s86	82	62½	60	62¼	+2¼
ConEdis 3⅝s85	6	57⅛	57	57	
ConEdis 3¼s81	65	62½	60	60	—3
ConEdis 3s72	44	87¾	85⅛	87½	+2⅝
ConEdis 2¾s72	20	87⅛	87⅛	87¼	— ⅛
ConEdis 2⅝s82	55	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
ConEdis 2⅜s77	2	69	68⅞	69	+2
Con NatG 5s82	11	77	75⅝	77	+1⅞
Con NatG 5s85	4	72½	72⅜	72½	—1
Con NG 4⅝s86	10	68	68	68	
Con NG 4⅝s90	14	70	70	70	—2
Con NG 4⅝s91	5	67½	67⅛	67½	
Con NG 4⅝s86	10	70	69	70	—1½
ConsPw 7⅛s99	80	96⅝	95	95	— ½
ConsPw 6⅞s98	90	85⅛	84⅛	85¼	—2¼
ConsPw 6⅝s93	138	83⅞	82½	81⅝	—5⅞
ConsPw 5⅝s96	145	78	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
ConsPw 4⅝s89	10	70	67⅛	70	+2
ConsPw 4⅝s90	25	68⅞	66	66	—2⅞
ConsPw 4⅝s91	4	69½	69½	69½	
ConsPw 2⅞s75	41	76	74½	75	+ ¼
ContAirl 3½s92	321	52	49½	49⅞	—1⅞
ContCan 5½s85	5	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
Cont Mot 7s99	64	68½	66½	69½	+ ½
Cont Oil 7½s99	10	92	92	92	—2
Cont Oil 4½s91	7	68⅛	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
CtTelInt fn5½s	5	94	94	94	
ContDat 5½s87	108	72	70	70½	— ½
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	48	77½	75⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
Corn Pd 4⅜s83	29	71	68	70	—1
Crane Co 7s93	95	77	75	75½	—3
Crane Co 7s94	409	72½	71½	72	— ½
Crane 6½s92	19	79	78	79	
Crane cv5s93	35	85¼	85	85	— ½
Cresc cv5½s80	45	60	57⅛	57⅛	—2⅞
Crow Coll 4s92	45	111	107½	107½	—2½
Crn Ck 4⅝s88	19	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
Crucible 6⅞s92	15	75	75	75	—6
Dayco Cp 6s94	101	95½	95	95	—1
Dayco 5⅜s94	10	83¼	82½	83	+2⅞
DayHud 7⅜s94	5	92	92	92	—2
Day PL 2¾s75	2	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅛
Deere 4½s83	66	66	61	61	—5
DelLW 5s73	6	76	74	76	+2
DelLW 5s85	5	52½	52½	52½	
DelLW 4½s85	6	49	48⅞	49	— ⅜
DLW 4s-6s2042	26	38	36⅝	37	—2
DelP&L 6⅞s97	10	83	82	82	—1
DelMont 5½s94	150	86	85	85½	—2½
Det Ed 6.40s98	35	83¼	82	82	
Det Ed 6s96	115	78	75	75½	—2½
Det Ed 5s70	114	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	
Det Ed 2¾s82	32	60	58	58	—1
Dillngm 5½s94	104	99	98½	99	+ ½
Disney cv5s94	88	142	139	139	—3½
Diver In 5⅞s93	29	73	73	73	—1
DowCh 7.75s99	39	98⅝	97	97	—1⅛
DowCh 6.70s98	51	88¼	86	87	—1½
DowCh 4.35s88	53	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	—1½
Dresser 4¼s77	12	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Duplan 5½s94	142	68	67	67	—1⅞
Duq Lt 3⅝s88	15	60	60	60	
Duq Lt 3⅝s83	4	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	
Duq Lt 2¾s77	7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
EastAirL 5s92	405	57½	54¼	55	—2½
EastAir 4¾s93	583	61½	58¼	60¼	— ¾
Eckerd 4⅞s88	134	137	127⅛	136	+6½
EG&G 3½s87	155	63¼	60	60⅛	—1½
ElPasoNG 6s93	239	90	87½	87½	—2½
Erie 5s 2020f	196	15½	14	14⅛	—1⅜
Erie cv4½s15f	288	20¼	19½	19½	—1½
Erie 3⅛s90F	33	35½	35½	35½	
Erie 3½s2000G	20	33	33	33	—7
EvansP 6½s94	13	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
FairHill 4⅞s92	294	71⅛	66	70⅛	+ ⅛
FamFin 9½s89	125	102½	101⅛	102½	+ ¾
FamFin 5s81	3	70½	70½	70½	
FamFin 4⅝s90	20	58	58	58	—2
Fanstl 4⅞s76	22	85	85	85	
FarahMfg 5s94	172	89½	87½	89	+1½
FAS Inf 5s89	35	76¼	76	76	—3
FedPac 5⅝s87	30	81½	78	78	—4
Fibrebd 4⅞s93	92	91½	89½	91	+1½
FishrFd 6½s94	55	92	90¼	92	+2
FlyTigr 6.60s80	25	82½	80	82½	+2
FMC cv4¼s92	396	73½	70⅛	71⅞	—1⅞
Food Fair 4s79	105	68½	66	66	—2
ForeDal 5½s80	2	149	149	149	—16
ForeDal 4½s80	5	71	71	71	
ForMcKes 6s94	132	103	100½	102⅞	— ½
Fruehf 5½s94	480	98¾	97	97	—1¾
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	300	117½	114	114¾	—3¼
GAccept 9½s74	373	107½	101¼	102¼	+ ¼
Gen Cig 5½s87	2	68	68	68	
Gen El 5.30s92	154	75½	73⅞	74½	— ⅜
GenElec 3½s76	41	77⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅞
GenFds 3⅝s76	4	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	—1⅞
Gen Host 6s90f	11	55	54	55	—3
GenInst cv5s92	216	69	66¼	68	—7
GenInst 4¼s85	7	109⅞	106	106	—4
GMot Ac7⅛s90	213	90½	88⅞	88¼	—1½
GMotAc 6¼s88	414	80½	77¾	79	+ ¾
GMot Acc 5s77	262	82	79⅝	80¾	+2¼
GMot Acc 5s80	377	76¾	74⅝	76⅝	+2⅝
GMot Acc 5s81	135	76⅛	74	75	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅝s87	85	69	67⅛	67⅛	
GMotAc 4⅞s82	211	69	67⅛	68	— ½
GMotAc 4⅝s83	106	70⅛	67⅛	68	—1
GMotAc 4⅝s86	142	67½	65⅝	66	
GMotAc 4½s85	202	67½	65⅛	65⅛	—1⅞
GMot Acc 4s79	305	71⅞	70¼	70½	— ½
GMotAc 3⅝s75	253	78	76⅛	77¼	+ ¾
GMotAc 3½s72	129	89½	88¾	89	
GMotCp 3¼s79	3	71½	71	71½	+ ⅜
GenT El 6⅛s91	277	78⅝	75½	77¼	— ⅜
GenTel cv5s92	458	79	76	77½	—1½
GenTEl cv4s90	453	73	69	70	—1½
GidLew 4⅝s87	81	67⅞	67	67	—1
Gillett fn4⅞s82	4	81	81	81	
GlenAlden 6s88	2989	53	51	52	—1½
Glidden 5⅛s83	2	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	285	68	66½	67¼	+ ¼
Granite 4⅝s94	155	63	61	61	—1¼
Grant cv4s90	26	174	172	174	—5
GtNP cv4¼s91	15	94½	94½	94½	—2½
GtNorRy 5s73	52	90½	90¼	90¼	— ¼
GtNoRy 4½s76	28	78½	77⅛	78	
GNRy 3⅛s90N	10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—6⅞
GtNR 2⅝s2010	5	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
Groller 4¼s87	81	78	72½	75½	—3½
Grum cv4¼s92	143	76½	74¼	74¼	—1¼
Gulf MO 5s15A	6	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
GulfMO 5s 56F	66	52½	50	51	—2½
Gulf MO 4s44B	4	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Gulf MO 3⅝s80	24	66	66	66	—1
Gulf Wind 6s87	31	67¾	59	59	—2½
GulfWtInd 6s88	1048	59	57½	58⅝	— ½

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GolfWst 5¼s93	988	57½	55½	56	—1
Golf Wl 5½s87	487	63	60¼	60⅞	—2¼
GlfWst 5¼s87A	91	63⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—4½
HelmrchP 5s87	130	79	73	73½	—6⅝
Heublen 5¼s94	158	112	108	112	+4½
HillsSak 5½s88	14	112	108½	109	+ ½
HoernWal 5s94	60	87½	85½	85½	—3½
Honey 5.40s92	20	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
Hosl Inf 5½s94	40	110½	110	110½	+ ½
HouseF 8⅝s75	460	101	100⅛	100⅞	— ⅛
HouseF 4s78	5	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
Howmet 4½s92	43	73	65½	65½	—8½
Humble 6⅝s98	2	85	85	85	—1
Hunt cv4⅝s86	23	164	160	163	
Ill BellT 2¾s81	67	62½	61	62⅛	+ ⅜
IndHead 5½s93	227	77⅝	72½	72½	—6
IndMichE 8s74	126	101	100	100½	— ¼
InlandS 4⅜s87	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	56	67¼	66½	66½	— ¾
IntHarv 4⅝s88	35	66⅝	66	66	— ¾
IntHerC 4⅞s81	20	71	71	71	
IntHerC 4⅝s79	16	72½	71	71⅛	—1⅞
IntMin cv4s91	219	51½	48⅛	48⅛	—3⅝
IntNick 6.85s93	46	87	85	85	—1⅞
Int Silv cv5s93	52	91½	90½	90½	—1½
IntT&T 4.90s87	36	68⅛	68	68	—1
InterDS 4⅜s81	4	259	259	259	—90
InterDS cv4s92	275	70½	69	70⅝	—3⅞
InterPw 3⅜s78	2	80	80	80	
IpcoHos 5¼s89	22	100⅛	100	100	—6
JoneLau 6⅝s94	61	73⅞	73	73	—
KanCPL 2¾s76	5	71	71	71	
KerrMc 3¼s92	286	80½	78½	79¼	—1⅜
Keystne 7⅛s93	21	81	80	81	+1
KimbCl 5⅞s91	12	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+ ¾
KingsC El 6s97	13	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
Kresge 4⅝s92	13	233	229	233	— ½
LehV HT 5s84	5	49½	48½	48½	—1½
LehV 5sC2003	4	43⅝	43	3	—1
LehV 5sF2003f	14	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	—8½
LehV 4⅝sE03f	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅞
LehV 4sA2003	5	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
LehV 4sD2003f	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
LehVTer 5s79	8	50	50	50	
LibMcNL 5s89	83	70½	70	70	
LiggMyer 6s92	99	75½	73	74	+1
Ling TV 5¾s76	196	69½	64	66	—4
Ling TV 5s88	9677	41½	40	40¼	— ½
Lionel cv5½s80	2	105	105	105	— ½
Litton cv3½s87	539	110	98	101½	—22½
Lockh cv4¼s92	960	50½	47⅝	49⅝	— ¾
LoewTh 6⅞s93	1409	70⅛	69	69⅞	— ⅞
Lone SC 5¼s93	125	99⅜	98	98	—2
Lorlllrd 6⅞s93	9	79⅝	75	79⅝	+3⅝
Lorillard 3s76	4	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	
Lou&N 4⅞s87	10	61	61	61	—1
Lou N 3⅝s2003	5	47	47	47	—1¼
Lo N 3⅝s2003F	6	42	42	42	—1
Lucky Str 5s93	99	145	142⅝	142½	—2⅝
LykeYg 7½s94	629	78¼	74½	74⅝	—3⅛
MacDonld 6s87	21	91	88	88	—3
MackTr 5⅝s81	5	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ¼
Macke 4⅞s92	22	99⅝	96	98	—1½
Macy cv5s92	7	108	108	108	
Macy cv4¼s90	30	111⅛	110⅛	111½	—12½
MadSqG 6⅛s87	22	87¼	87	87	—3
Marl fn4⅝s86	5	102	102	102	
Marcor 6½s88	632	77½	75⅛	77	
Mart Mar 6s94	202	87	84½	86	— ⅜
Md Cup 5⅝s94	89	96	96	96	—12
Masco 5⅝s94	15	108½	108	108	
MaySReal 5s77	6	80	80	80	—4½
McCall 4⅜s92	1	240	240	240	+5
McCror 7½s94	465	71½	68	70	—2
McCror 5½s76	28	77	76	77	
McCrory 5s81	113	59½	58	58⅝	+ ⅜
McDonl 4½s93	124	130	127	129	+ ½
MDonD 4⅝s91	537	77	70⅝	77	+5½
McGrH 3⅞s92	142	75⅝	75⅛	75½	— ⅛
Medusa 5⅝s88	89	98	96⅝	97¼	— ¾
MesaP 5½s83	93	110½	108½	108½	— ½
MetGMay 5s93	167	69½	66	69	
Miles L 6½s92	4	81	81	81	—2
Miles L 5¼s94	144	116	113⅛	116	+2½
MplsStL 6s85	14	74¼	74¼	74¼	
MSPSS 4½s71	20	94½	94⅝	94½	+1⅜
MSPSSM 4s91f	42	45¼	44	44	—1⅛
MKT in5½s33f	92	15⅞	14	14	—1½
MoKanT 4s90	33	43	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
MoPac 5s2045f	548	51⅝	50¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
MoP 4¼s2026f	206	49	48	48½	— ¾
MoP 4¼s2030f	474	48½	45½	47⅛	— ⅛
MoPac 4¼s90	97	53¼	52½	52½	— ½
MPac 4¼s2005	216	49⅛	47⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
Moron 6s2007f	5	64	64	64	
MonlWd 4⅝s90	38	68¼	67½	67½	— ⅛
MfWdCr 9s89	84	101	99⅜	101	
MfWdCr 7⅝s88	77	88	85	86	
MfWdCr 6½s87	30	78	77	77½	—3½
MfWdCr 4⅞s80	61	69	65	65	—7
MfWdCr 4⅜s81	58	69	69	69	+ ⅛
MorE 3½s2000	7	40	38½	40	+2
MSL cv4½s84	165	65	58½	58½	—6½
Nash CSL 3s86	2	53	53	53	—1
NatBisc 4¾s87	32	71⅞	69	69	—1½
Nat Can 5s93	60	117½	116	116	—2
N Cash 7.70s94	35	97½	97⅛	97½	+ ⅜
N Cash 5.60s91	2	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅛
NatCtyL 5½s88	31	79⅛	76	78	—2
N Dairy 3⅝s76	20	74½	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅞
Nat Dairy 3s70	124	95⅞	94½	94½	— ⅜
N Dairy 2⅜s70	5	95	95	95	
Nat Dist 4⅝s92	161	81¾	78	78	—3
Nat Ind 5⅝s88	183	61	57½	58½	—2½
N Lead 4⅝s83	7	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
NatSteel 4⅝s89	75	68⅛	67½	67½	+1⅛
NatSteel 3⅛s82	1	61	61	61	— ½
Nat Tea 3½s80	2	60	60	60	—1
Newbry 6½s94	40	106	104½	105	8
NEng TT 3s82	5	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
NJ PwLt 3s74	1	82	82	82	
NY Cent 6s80	20	78	74½	77	+ ⅞
NY Cent 6s90	1	72	72	72	— ½
NYCent 5s2013	237	56½	52½	52¼	—4⅝
NYCen 5s2013r	26	55	53	55	
NYC 4½s2013	247	50⅞	48⅛	48½	—1⅝
NY Cent 4s98	125	48⅝	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅝
NYCHR 3⅝s97	19	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ½
NYHR 3½s97r	5	45	45	45	
NYCLS 3¼s98	4	42⅝	42	42	— ⅜
NYCMC 3½s98	14	41½	40	40	— ¾
NYMC 3½s98r	20	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NY ChS 4½s89	4	62	62	62	— ⅛
NYChSL 3s86	5	49¼	49⅛	49¼	—2
NYConn 2⅞s75	3	70	70	70	
NYHar 4s43B	5	53	53	53	+2
vlNH 4½s2022f	311	9	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
vlNH 4s2007f	284	29⅞	25	25	—4⅞
NYP&L 2⅝s75	2	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
NYTel 4⅞s91	54	66½	63	63⅝	—3⅝
NYTel 4½s93	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅝
NYTel 3⅜s96	20	54½	52	52	—3
NYTel 3s81	12	61⅛	61	61	
NYTel 2⅝s82	68	58½	57	57⅛	—4
Nia MP 4⅞s87	1	69	69	69	—1
NoAmPhil 4s92	325	97½	94½	96½	+ ½
NorARk 5⅛s91	18	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
NorARk 4½s91	359	61	58⅛	58⅛	—3
Nor NG 8½s74	117	102	100⅛	101⅛	
Nor NG 4⅝s80	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+1⅜
Nor NG 4⅞s81	9	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	—3⅛
Nor NG 4⅝s85	15	70	70	70	—1
Nor NG 4⅝s78	3	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ½
Nor NG 4⅝s81	5	74	74	74	— ½
Nor NG 4½s84	18	67	67	67	
Nor NG 4⅝s83	10	67½	67⅛	67½	
Nor NG 3⅝s73	2	82¾	82¾	82¾	+1¼
NoPac 4½s47	24	89	87⅝	89	+1⅝
NorPac 4s84	23	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝	+ ¼
NorPac 4s97	43	57	55⅝	57	+1⅛
NorPac 3s2047	54	42	38½	38½	—2⅝
NorSt P 5s90	11	71	71	71	
NorSt P 4⅞s91	25	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
NorSt P 4½s86	7	65½	65½	65½	—1½
NorSt P 2⅝s75	47	75	73⅝	75	+1½
Northrp 4⅜s87	99	90½	88⅝	88⅝	—1⅝
Nwstind 7½s94	436	67¼	65⅝	65½	—1⅝
NwnBell 3¼s96	14	50	50	50	
Nort Sim 6s98	97	70⅞	66	67⅞	—3⅜
OakElec 4⅞s87	198	60	56⅝	56⅝	—3⅛
Ogden Cp 5s93	309	62⅝	61	61¼	—1
Ohio Edis 3s74	19	79⅞	79	79⅞	+3⅛
Ohio Ed 2⅜s75	2	76	76	76	+3½
OklaGE 2⅜s75	18	76⅛	76	75	— ⅛
Oneida 5½s88	14	81⅛	81	81⅛	
Owen Ill 4½s92	53	108⅛	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
PacG&E 5s89	10	73	73	73	— ½
PacG&E 5s91	55	71	70	70½	— ½
Pac GE 4⅞s92	70	68	65	65	—3
Pac GE 4⅝s86	71	69	67	67	— ⅝
Pac GE 4½s90	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
PGE 4⅜s96JJ	1	65	65	65	
Pac GE 4⅞s94	7	66	66	66	+1
Pac GE 4⅛s95	42	64	62	64	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	56	72⅝	70	70	—3
Pac GE 3⅞s85	10	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
PaGE 3⅝s84W	5	59	59	59	
PaGE 3⅝s84X	17	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
PacG&E 3s70	1	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
PacG&E 3s71	49	92½	92⅛	92¼	— ¾
PacG&E 3s74	81	80½	79	80¼	+ ¼
PacG&E 3s77	2	71	71	71	+3
PacG&E 3s79	22	66	65	65	—1
PacG&E 3s83	4	60	57½	57½	—1½
Pac GE 2⅞s80	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
Pac GE 2⅝s81	4	63⅛	63	63	
PasSwAir 6s87	208	67	63⅛	65	+ ½
PacT&T 4⅝s88	110	67⅞	67	67¼	— ½
PacT&T 2⅜s85	99	56	54⅛	55	
PAA cv5¼s89	998	62	60	61⅝	— ⅞
PAA cv4⅞s79	21	168	161	162	—5
PAA cv4½s84	68	95	90	93	—2
PAA cv4½s86	1270	52⅝	49½	50	—2½
Paprcft 5¼s94	84	103½	102¾	103	
ParkrH cv4s92	14	77	77	77	—1
PenCent 6½s93	3	74	74	74	—6
Pen Dix cv5s82	413	72⅞	68⅝	68⅝	—4⅞
Penney 4¼s93	1	108½	107	107½	
Penney 5⅝s87	20	72⅞	72	72	—3
Penney 4¼s84	18	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
PenPw&L 3s75	5	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅝
Pen RR 4½s81	88	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
Pen RR 4¼s84	89	57	56	57	—2⅛
Pen RR 3⅛s85	20	50	50	50	—5⅛
PenzUn 7⅛s88	112	86	82	82	—4⅞
PenzUn 7⅛s88	140	83⅞	81	82	—1⅜
Pepsi fn4½s81	5	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
PerMar 3⅞s80	19	62	62	62	—2
PhilaBW 5s74	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
PhilBW 4½s77	1	76	76	76	+1
Phila El 8s75	226	102	100⅞	102	+1⅞
PhilaEl 5⅛s87	135	83	76⅛	79	
PhilaEl 5s89	124	70	68⅛	68½	—2½
PhilaEl 4⅝s86	16	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
PhilaEl 3⅝s83	25	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅜
PhilaEl 3⅛s85	6	59	57½	57½	—2½
PhilaEl 2⅞s71	67	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
PhilaEl 2⅝s74	16	78	77	77	—1⅞
PhilMor 6⅞s93	16	83	81⅛	81⅛	—1
PhilMor cv6s94	178	126½	124⅝	126½	+ ½
PhilVH 5¼s92	12	82¼	81¾	81¾	—1½
Pillsby 4⅝s89	39	111	107	107	+1
PCC&SL 5s70	13	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅜
PCC&SL 5s75	15	82⅞	82	82⅞	+ ⅞
Proct-G 3⅞s81	16	70½	49	69½	—1
PubSEG 8s2037	13	103	103	103	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	32	78⅛	76	78⅛	+3⅛
PubSEG 3⅝s72	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
Pullman 5⅝s97	5	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅛
Purex cv4⅝s94	26	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
RCA cv4½s92	673	81½	76⅞	77⅝	—4⅝
RalstnP 4⅞s92	67	103½	102½	102½	— ½
Rapid Am 7s94	624	63⅛	61⅛	61⅞	+ ⅛
Readg 3⅛s95	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
RdgBet 5⅛s88	266	95	93	93	
ReevesBr 4s91	66	73⅝	69	69⅛	—6⅛
ReichChm 8s94	12	91	91	91	—4
RepStl 4⅝s85	5	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅜
Rever cv5½s92	180	86	84	84	—1½
ReyM cv4½s91	372	69¼	66⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	124	102½	101	102⅝	+ ⅜
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	95	96⅛	95	96½	+1½
Reyn Tob 7s89	19	87	87	87	—2⅝
ReynTob 3s73	10	83	83	83	
Rheingd 6½s94	184	99	96½	97¼	—2
RiegelT cv5s93	75	63⅛	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅛
RochTel 4⅝s94	22	97½	96⅝	96⅝	— ¼
Rohr cv5¼s86	33	104	100	100	—4
SLSF 5s2006f	140	54½	52¼	53⅛	+ ⅝
StLSF 4s97	87	51	48	48	—2⅞
StLSw 1st4s89	2	67½	67½	67½	
Sanders cv5s92	350	66½	64	65½	+ ½
SaFeInd 6¼s98	222	93	91½	93	+1½
SaFeInt 5⅞s87	454	101¼	98½	101¼	+1½
SaturnInd 5s93	275	55	50⅛	51½	—3½
Schick El 6s89	30	69	66½	66½	—1⅜
SCM Cp 7¼s88	8	90	90	90	
SCM Cp 5¾s87	10	69½	69	69½	—4½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last
SCM cv5⅛s88	789	73½	70	73⅛
ScottPa cv3s71	24	130¼	127⅛	130
SeabAL 3s80	4	59	58	58
Sbd Fin 7⅛s89	40	86½	85	85
Sears R 6⅝s93	114	87	85	87
Sears R 4⅝s83	197	75⅞	74⅛	74⅛
SearsRAc 5s82	48	74⅛	73	74⅛
SearsAc 4⅝s72	58	92¼	91	91⅛
SearsAc 4⅝s77	23	77	75½	75⅝
ShellOil 5.30s92	121	74	70⅝	73
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	56	73	71½	71⅞
ShellUn 2⅞s71	2	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Sher W 5.45s92	8	70½	70½	70½
Sinclair 4.60s88	100	69⅛	68½	68⅛
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	146	144½	137	139
Skil Cp cv5s92	221	95⅛	93	95
Socony 4⅝s93	17	65	65	65
Socony 2½s76	11	71	71⅛	71
SotaB cv4½s92	49	69	67½	69
SoBell TT 3s79	6	64⅝	64	64
SBellTT 3⅝s85	87	57⅛	55	55
SoCalEd 3⅛s80	375	72½	66	67
SouNGs 7.45s72	59	98⅝	96⅞	98
SoPac 5⅛s83	10	74⅛	73	73
SoPac 4⅝s81	43	68½	67	68
SPacOr 4⅝s77	97	78	75⅝	76
SoPSFT 3⅝s75	4	79	79	79
SoPac 2⅞s86	57	59½	59½	59
SoPac 2⅝s96	23	46	45	45
SouthRy 5s94	36	78	66⅝	66
SouthRy 4⅝s88	18	61	61	61
SwBellT 3⅛s83	5	63	63	63
SwBellT 2⅞s85	42	56⅛	55	55
Spartan cv5s86	32	118	111	118
Spiegel 5⅛s 83	33	67⅛	66⅛	66
Spiegelinc 5s87	8	63	63	63
Spiegl cv4½s90	2	103	103	103
Sprague 4⅝s92	82	76½	75	75
StBrand 6⅝s93	14	86¼	86⅛	86
Std Intl cv5s87	3	100⅛	100⅛	100
StdOCal 5¼s92	96	79	77	78
StdOCal 4⅝s83	68	72½	71⅛	72
StdOInd 6s91	326	82	79	81
StdOilInd 4s98	270	81⅛	80	80
StdOInd 4⅛s83	54	74	72⅛	72
StOilNJ 6⅞s98	386	88	85½	87
Std Oil NJ 6s97	467	83	80⅛	81
StdONJ 2¾s74	55	79⅛	79⅛	79
StdONJ 2⅜s71	58	92⅛	91⅛	92
StOilOh 7.60s99	79	95⅞	93	95
Std Packg 6s90	36	60⅝	59	
StPkg cv5½s90	84	65⅛	63	63
StdProd 6½s90	232	78½	77	77
Stauff cv4½s91	66	80	78	78
Stevens cv4s90	148	71	66	67
Stoke cv4½s82	27	105	105	105
Storer cv4½s86	265	66	63⅞	
Sun Oil 4⅞s90	4	69	69	
Sunbm 5½s92	3	74	74	74
Sundstr cv5s93	32	68⅝	68	68
Sunray 4⅛s 87	15	62⅛	60	60
SunshM 6½s89	48	97	92¼	92
SurveyFd 5s84	77	80⅝	79⅝	80
Sybron 4⅛s87	49	103¼	102	102
Talcott 5s79	4	77⅝	77⅝	77
TalcotNat 6s94	49	85	82½	
Tandy 5s89	44	118	109	110
Tappan 5½s94	57	92	90⅛	
Teledyn 7⅞s94	20	90½	87⅛	
Teledyn 3½s92	129	75	73¼	
Tenneco 7s93	305	82⅛	79⅛	
Tenneco 6⅛s92	325	92⅝	90¼	
Tenneco 6s79	487	78	76⅛	
TennVAut 8s74	387	101½	100½	
Texaco 5⅝s97	260	77½	75⅝	
TexasCo 3⅝s83	10	64½	64½	
TexInst 4.80s90	5	70⅛	67	
TexNO 3⅛s78	1	96 13-16	96 13-16	96 1
Tex Pac 3⅝s85	8	63⅛	63⅛	
Textron 5⅞s92	36	75	70¼	
Tide Oil 3½s86	2	69⅛	69½	
Trane cv4s92	30	102	100	
TWA 6⅞s78f	321	71	69⅛	
TWA cv5s94	483	70½	65⅛	
TWA cv4s92	697	58⅜	47	
UnCarb 5.30s97	320	74⅛	72⅝	
Union Cp 6s88	61	73⅛	70	
UnElMo 3⅝s71	21	93⅛	92⅜	
UnOCal 6⅝s98	2	88⅞	88⅞	
UPacCp 4⅝s99	230	89	85	
UnPac 2½s91	48	47	46	
UnAirLn 5s91	485	69	66	
Unit AL 4¼s92	725	58½	55	
UAirc cv5⅝s91	285	74	72½	
UAirc cv4½s88	1	127⅛	127⅛	
UAirc cv4½s92	557	60⅛	58½	
UnGasC 5½s80	5	67	67	
UnGasC 4⅝s82	28	72	72	
UnGasC 4½s78	20	71½	71½	
UnGasC 3⅝s71	5	91⅛	91⅛	
UnGasP 8⅝s89	120	90⅝	87½	
UnGasP 5⅞s80	19	76	68⅝	
UnGasP 5¼s77	19	80¼	79⅛	
UnGasP 5s78	27	71	71	
UnGasP 4s72	5	88⅛	88⅛	
UnGasP 4¼s72	5	89¼	89¼	
UnMerc cv4s90	150	81	79	
U Nuclr cv5s88	190	78	77¼	
US Smit 5¼s93	363	73	71½	
USSmit 5⅝s95	7	63	61⅛	
USSteel 4⅝s96	713	66	64⅛	
USSteel 4½s86	189	72	71½	
USSteel 4s83	81	71	70	
UnitUtil cv5s93	129	96	94	
Vanad 4¼s76	32	78⅞	78¼	
Vendo cv4½s80	15	68	67	
VaElPw 3⅝s86	294	70⅛	67½	
VaEPw 2⅝s75	3	75⅛	75⅛	
VirgRy 1nc6s08	25	70¼	70⅛	
Virg Ry 3s95	2	48	48	
Wabash 3¼s71	3	93	93	
Wag El 6⅝s86	92	77½	75½	
Warrn 3½s2000	16	30½	30	
WeanUn 5½s93	151	58	57	
Wean 5⅝s93-68	23	58½	56	
WShore 4s2361	17	48¼	46⅞	
WShor 4s2361r	20	45⅞	45	
WnAirL 5¼s93	119	68¼	65	
WnUn 6⅛s89	197	80⅝	78⅛	
Wn Union 5s92	36	67	64	
WestgEl 5⅛s92	63	73	72½	
Weyerh 5.20s91	68	73	70	
Weyerh 7.65s94	112	96	95¼	
Wheels 3⅝s75	52	72	70⅝	

(Continued on next pa

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One Whitehall Street, New York, N.Y. 10004 212-344-8500

December 15, 1969

The Philadelphia National Bank
announces the opening of its
Representative Office For Europe.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
38 QUEEN STREET
LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND

James B. Warden, Vice President and European Representative
Telephone: 236-3148 236-3149
Telex: 887944 and AB PHILABANK, London

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These securities having been placed privately, this notice appears as a matter of record only

DM 100,000,000

Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission

Guaranteed by the Province of Nova Scotia

Maturing 1979

Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale
Frankfurt (Main)
Manager, German Banking Syndicate

Nesbitt, Thomson Limited

The undersigned acted as agents on behalf of the Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge Commission in this transaction

Nesbitt, Thomson Securities Limited

Kidder, Peabody and Company Incorporated

Richardson Securities of Canada

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...nd Sales

(Continued from preceding page.)

73	44	81	76½	76½	—5⅛
	40	95½	95	95	— ¾
	194	82	79½	80	—1
	256	62	56	56½	—5½
	54	120	117	117	—1
	48	190	165	190	+12
	1	50	50	50	—1½
	3	50	48	48	—3½
	1	94	94	94	
	8	65	64⅞	65	—3
	41	100	97½	100	—1½
	147	77	74	74	—3½
	184	74½	73¾	74	—3½
	48	77	74	74½	—1½

...eign Bonds

6	83	83	83	+2
1	93½	93½	93½	
4	86	83½	83¾	
5	86	84	84	
2	83¾	63¾	83¾	+3¾
2	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
8	80½	80¼	80½	
3	82½	82½	82½	
3	82	82	82	
15	87	87	87	
2	95½	95½	95½	
6	109	109	109	
5	90	90	90	—5
4	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
5	79¼	79¼	79¼	
46	50	50	53	
3	85	85	85	
3	20	19¾	19¾	— ¾
14	16	16	16	—1
31	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
17	92¼	92¼	92¼	
6	95½	95½	95¼	
5	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
2	100½	100⅛	100⅛	
1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
9	50	49½	49¼	— ¾
2	90½	90½	90½	
17	76	76	76	
2	79½	79½	79½	
5	89	88	88	— ¼
3	88	88	88	
2	84½	84½	84½	
5	84½	84½	84½	
26	2½	2¼	2¼	
10	82	82	82	+1
17	97⅛	90	90	—1¼
14	87¼	87	87¼	— ¾
2	87½	86½	86½	+ ½
12	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅞
11	84	83¾	83¾	— ¾
6	82	81¾	81¾	—1½
9	82	82	82	
15	92	92	92	
1	98	98	98	
2	85	85	85	
3	90	90	90	+1
4	84	84	84	
10	85	85	85	—5⅛
8	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
5	84	84	84	
4	95	95	95	
3	95½	95½	95½	
4	77	76	76	—2
4	10	9¾	9¾	—1¾
2	8	8	8	+ ½
7	8	8	8	+ ¼
2	90	90	90	+2
1	90	90	90	
1	13	13	13	+4½
4	7	7	7	+ ¾
1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	

...kruptcy or receivership or ...nized under the Bankruptcy ...ities assumed by such com... ...x interest. ct—Certificates. ...f—Dealt in flat. x—Matured ...ability impaired by maturity. ...r delivery. xw—Ex warrants. ...issue subject to interest ...tax.

...ket Averages

...Ended Dec. 13, 1969

Dow Jones

High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
797.32	773.76	786.69—	6.34
179.65	171.49	172.06—	6.70
109.28	105.00	107.75—	.89
263.60	254.15	258.19—	4.4

...lard & Poor's Index

92.05	89.33	90.81—	.92

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa	30	31½	1stNBCinn	61	63	NorthTrChicago	111	113
Bankamerica	83½	83⅞	1stNBPassCity	59	61	PeoplesTr.NJ	46¼	47¼
Bank of Calif.	43¼	44¼	1stNatSt BN.J.	38	39	PhilNatBk	36	38¾
BkCommerceNY	25	27	1stPaBkPhil.	54	54¾	PittsNatBk	64⅞	65½
BkCommrcNewY	64	68	1stSecurity	35	36	ProvNBPhila.	26¾	28¼
BaystateCorp.	43½	44½	1stTrentonNB	51	52½	RepubNBNY	60	63
CentJHE&Tr.	24	25	1stVa Bank	9¾	10¼	RochNBNY	24¾	25¾
Cen N Bk Clev.	49	50	1stWestchNB	41½	43½	RoyalBkCan.	20½	21½
CentNBkChi.	31	33	FranklinNBNY	36	38½	RoyalNBNY	21½	22½
CentBtBkBkl	13½	14½	GirardTrBPhil.	60	60½	SecurNatNKLA	39	39½
ClevelandTrust	119	121	HarrisTrBkChi.	83½	84½	SecurNBofLI	44	45
Comm.Tr NJ	26¼	27½	HudsonTrCO.	26	27	ShawmAssBost.	54	55
CommBk&Tr	71	73	IndValBTrPhil.	29	30	SthJerseyNB	52	54
ConnNB Bridge	20	20½	IsraelDiscBk.	7⅞	7⅞	St.Bk Albany	46½	47½
Cont B Tr Pa.	23	29½	Lincoln1stBank	21⅞	22	StStrBBoston	45½	46½
Crock Cit NBSF	33½	34½	LongIslandTr.	33	33	TradeBkTrNY	33	36
DetroitBk&Tr.	59	60	MellonNBkPitts	49¼	50½	TrustCo NJ	19½	20½
DCNatBkWash.	28	30	MercantTrSt.L.	32½	33½	UnTrMaryland	42	43½
Fidelity Bank	45½	46	MerchBkNY	60	64	US Tr Boston	38	39
FinUnTrNewark	45¼	46½	MontcNB&Tr	31	33	US Trust NY	59½	61½
FidesTrNY	80	86	NatCityBkClev.	35½	36¼	Va BkShares	67	68½
FifthThCinn	27	29	NComBkAlbany	43	44½	ValleyNBLI	41	43
1st NB Rich.	47½	48½	NatComBkRuth	35	37	VaComBkshares	23½	24½
1stBancorp.	7¼	7¾	NEnglMerBoston	26½	27½	VirginiaNBkRsl	26½	27½
1stNBBoston	65¾	66½	NJBk&Tr	14¾	15¾	WellsFargoBkC	51	51½
						WestPennNBPa	24½	26½

Insurance Stocks

Week ended Dec. 13, 1969

All Am Life .20g	18¾	19½	+ ½
Allcity Ins .16b	8¾	9½	— ¼
Allied Life	3¾	4¼	+ ¼
Am Bk Lf Fla .15b	16¾	17½	
Am Family Life 1	31	32½	
Am Fidel Life .06g	10½	11	+ ¾
Am Foundation .10g	4	4½	
AmFoundersLife .05d	17	18	
Am Guaranty 1	6⅝	6⅞	
Am Heritage Lf .20	11⅞	12	
Am Income Lf 1	13	14	
Am Intl Group .50	73½	73½	
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2	92	94	
Am N Ins Galv .38	9½	10	
Am Pioneer Life	3½	4⅛	
Am Presid Life	3⅜	3⅞	
Am Public Life	5½	6¼	
Am Reinsur NY 2a	64	66¾	
Am Reserve .40	53½	55	+ ½
Am States Life 1	10¾	11½	
Assoc Madison	4⅛	4½	
BMA Corp .35	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
Bankers Nat Lf .15d	23½	25½	
Bankers Sec .20b	12	13½	
Benefic Nat Life	7	7¼	
Benefic Std Lf A .40	18	18¾	— ¼
Berneville Sylvan	1¾	2½	
Calif Westn St .40a	17½	19½	
CapitalHoldingCp .40	23⅞	24⅞	
Chase Nat Life	13	14	
Chesapeake Lf B	7½	8½	
Chubb Corp 2.20	58⅞	59⅜	— ⅛
Citizens Life NY	7	9	
Coastal State .25d	9	9¾	— ⅜
College Univ .10g	20½	21¼	
Colonial Lf&Ac .24	54½	56	
Combine Ins .40a	58½	60	— ⅛
Conn Gen In .76	63¾	67¼	
Cont Amer 1.20	27	30	
Cont Mortgage	19½	20½	
Criterion Ins .30	60	62	
Crum&Forster 1.80	38	35½	+ ¼
Crum&For pf 2.40	60	61½	+1
ERC Corp	39½	41	
Eastern Life	8½	9½	— ¼
Empire Gen	7½	8	— ½
Empire Lf Am	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Employ Group 2.40	54½	57½	—2
Excel Invest	2¾	3⅛	
Excelsior NY .40	7	7½	
Family Lf A 1	17¼	18¼	
Farm&Home Lf .25b	6½	8	
Farm New W'd .12	43¼	47½	+ ½
Fidelity Corp	14⅞	14⅞	
Fid Union Life	40½	42½	— ½
Fst Am Finan .20	9	10	
Fst Colony Life	17½	19½	— ½
Fst Federal Lf .30	12½	13½	
Foundation Lf Ga	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Franklin Life .40a	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
GL Enterprises	5⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Reinsur 1.40	303	308	
Geo Washington	5	5½	
Ga Intl Cp	13½	14	+ ¼
Globe Capital	9½	10½	+ ½
Globe Lf&Acc .08d	15½	16½	
Govt Employes 1a	54½	55	— ¼
Govt Emp Life .32	55¼	56	
Great Cmwlth Lf	8	9	— ⅛
Gt Southern .28	11	12	
Gt West Life 2.40	123	128	
Hamilton Intl Cp t	8½	8⅞	
Hanover Insur 1	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
Hartford Fire 1.40	64¼	65½	+ ⅜
Hartfd Stm Boil 1.32	30	31	+ ¼
Home Security .40	19	21	—1
Horace Mann	20½	22	— ½
Indep Amer Life	6¼	6¾	
Independ L&A .56	31⅛	32¼	+1⅛
Integon Cp .20	14½	16	
Intercoast Life	6¾	7½	
Interfinancial Inc	7⅛	7⅞	
Intl Holding	5⅝	6½	
Interstate Corp .20	11	11½	
Kemperco Co .60	22	24½	— ½
Ky Central Lf .16	7	7¾	
Lamar Life .60g	33	34	— ½
Liberty Nat Lf .12g	22½	23	+ ¼
Life Assur Pa	10	11	— ½
Life Florida	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Life Insur Ga .44	19½	20½	
Life Insur Ky .05g	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Life Inv Inc	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Linc Amer Lf	3⅛	3¾	
Linc Income Lf .40a	9	10	— ¼
Linc Consolid	11¾	12½	
Louisiana So Lf	17	17¾	+ ½
Loyal Am Life	6¾	7¾	
Lykes Yngstn Fincl	9	9¾	+ ¼
Manchester L&C 1	3⅝	3¾	
Manhattan Life .27g	7	8	
Mass Gen Lf	7½	8¼	
Mercantile Secur	9	10	+ ½
Mid West Nat	2¾	3¼	
Midwn Nat Ohio	13¾	14¾	
Midwn Unit Lf.30g	13¼	14¼	+ ¼
Mission Equities .20	14¾	15¼	
Modern Secur .10g	3	3⅝	— ¼
Monarch Cap .45g	17⅝	18½	— ⅛
Monumental Cp .56g	41	41¾	+ ¼
Monumental pf A 2	40	43	
Mutual Sav Lf .14g	9	9½	+ ¼
NLT Corp .12g	35¾	36¼	
Nat Fid Lf .20	9¾	10½	+ ¾
Nat Investors Lf .07	3	3⅝	
Nat Life Fla	8⅝	9	
Nat Old Line .20	5⅝	6	
Nat Reserve Lf .30b	17½	19	
Nat Westn Lf	5¼	5⅝	
Nationwd A	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Nor Am Lf Cas .15g	7½	7⅞	— ¼
Nor Am Lf Ins .20b	12½	14	
Nor Atlan Life	5½	6½	
North Cent .10	6¼	6¾	+ ½
Northeast Ins .80	18	21	
NorthwNat Lf .60	49	50	
Occidental Lf .16	6	7	
Ohio Casualty .60	17¾	18¼	— ¼
Old Line Life .30	25½	26½	
OldRepublicIntCp .48	15½	16½	
Pacific Std	7¼	8	— ¼
Peerless Ins .30	7	7½	
Peninsular Life .12g	14½	16½	
Penn Life	49¾	50¼	
Peoples Protective	5	6	
Phila Life .33b	18	19	+ ½
Piedmont Man	18½	20½	
Preferred Risk .10d	14¾	15½	
Protective Lf .36	14	14½	
Provident Lf .20b	15½	16½	
Providnt Lf&Acc .64	63½	65	
Pyramid Life .20g	14½	16½	
Rep Nat Life .20	19½	20½	
Richmond 1	46	47	
Safeco 1.10	55¾	56½	— ¼
Safeco pf .90	19¼	19¾	
St Paul Ins Co 1.12	40¾	41¼	+ ¼
Seaboard Life	6	6½	
Secur Conn Lf t	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
Security Cp 2b	39	39¾	
Sec Life&Acc .30b	13	13¾	— ½
Sec Title&Guar .20	7¼	9	— ½
Sierra Life	2½	3½	
Southland Life 1	37½	39½	— ½
Swn Life Ins .80	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Std Sec Life	21¾	22½	
State Capital .28	12¼	13¼	— ¼
Statesman Group .10g	3⅝	4⅛	
Sun Life Ins .28	14	14½	
Supreme Life	10½	12½	+ ½
TI Corp 1.40	29¾	30½	
Time Holding .40	30½	32½	
Underwriters Nat	41	42½	+1
Unicoa .80	22½	23	+ ¼
Unit Amer Lf t	7⅛	7⅝	
United Fire .40g	9¾	10¼	— ¾
Unit Founders	13½	14½	
Unit Liberty Lf	8	10	
Unit Life&Acc .10	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Unit Sav Life	8¾	9¼	
Unit Services .27g	36	38	
US Fid&Guar 4	70	70½	— ¼
Variable An Life	20¼	21	— ½
Vico Corp	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Washington Nat .68	37	37¾	
Westn Cas&S 1.40	37	38	— ¼
Wesgn Resources	3¼	3¾	
Windsor Life	6¼	6¾	
World Svc .10g	11¾	12⅜	— ½
Zenith Unit Corp	4⅛	4½	

Treasury Bills

Due		Bid	Asked	Yield
Dec.	18	7.40	5.75	5.83
Dec.	23	6.50	5.00	5.07
Dec.	26	6.55	5.75	5.84
Dec.	31	6.80	5.75	5.84
1970—				
Jan.	2	6.93	6.45	6.56
Jan.	15	6.93	6.55	6.68
Jan.	22	7.05	6.68	6.82
Jan.	29	7.10	6.73	6.88
Jan.	31	7.08	6.70	6.85
Feb.	5	7.46	7.18	7.36
Feb.	13	7.57	7.29	7.48
Feb.	19	7.67	7.40	7.80
Feb.	26	7.78	7.60	7.82
Feb.	28	7.66	7.30	7.51
Mar.	5	7.60	7.68	7.92
Mar.	12	7.81	7.75	8.01
Mar.	19	7.84	7.57	7.83
Mar.	23	7.73	7.58	7.85
Mar.	26	7.75	7.55	7.82
Mar.	31	7.73	7.50	7.77
April	2	7.60	7.63	7.92
April	9	7.80	7.61	7.91
April	16	7.85	7.65	7.96
April	22	7.84	7.78	8.11
April	23	7.90	7.68	8.01
April	30	7.89	7.67	8.01
May	7	7.93	7.73	8.02
May	14	7.93	7.73	8.10
May	21	7.91	7.73	8.11
May	28	7.93	7.75	8.14
May	31	7.82	7.55	7.93
June	4	7.89	7.78	8.19
June	11	7.84	7.78	8.20
June	22	7.85	7.78	8.91
June	30	7.85	7.60	8.02
Aug.	31	7.85	7.77	8.24
Oct.	31	7.80	7.60	8.12
Nov.	30	7.65	7.48	8.03
Bond	'71-'66, 2½s	93.30	94.6	7.46
Bond	'93-'88s, 4s	67.26	68.10	6.72

N.Y. Market Has Difficult Trade Week

(Continued from Page 9)

titudes. The outlook is for a significant decline in purchases of autos, homes, other durables and services.

The univerity's survey research center found a great deterioration in consumer confidence. Its index of consumer sentiment is currently down to 79.7 from 86.4 in the third quarter and 95.1 a year ago. The present level is close to the low point reached prior to the 1957-58 recession.

It is now quite clear that monetary restraint, first applied about a year ago and intensified early in June, is working to slow down the economy after a lag, as it always does.

Dow-Jones Down to 786.69

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—The stock market was decisively lower last week, with all the leading averages showing moderate declines.

There were 1,180 stocks in the minus column for the week, 454 in plus territory and 120 with no change. A total of 628 issues reached new lows for the year, while only 13 managed to touch new highs.

The Dow-Jones industrial stock index was down 6.34 points to 786.69; The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks eased 1.32 to 448.79; Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dipped 0.92 to 90.8, and the New York Stock Exchange composite slipped 0.54 to 50.66.

Volume on the Big Board rose slightly to 56.9 million shares for the week from 55.6 million the week before.

Litton Industries, a stalwart among conglomerates in the mid-1960s, was the biggest loser on the week's active list as it paced trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The stock plunged 10 3/8 points to 38 1/2 after registering a new 1969 low at 35 5/8—less than one-half its year's high of 74 1/2—as heavy selling came on the heels of an earnings report. Litton announced slightly lower profits for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. With institutions accounting for much of the turnover, volume was 898,200 shares.

Most Active Stocks

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 13

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Litton Ind	898,200	47¼	33⅝	38½	—10⅜
Gulf Oil	637,100	28¾	27⅜	27¾	— ¾
Occ. Pet	489,200	23⅝	22¼	22¾	— ⅝
Texaco	473,100	29	27¾	28⅝	— ¼
Gen. Mot	470,800	70	65½	68⅛	—3
Am. T T	465,800	50½	49¾	50	— ⅝
City Inv.	465,000	27½	24	24	—2⅝
Int. T. T	388,400	56	54¾	55⅛	— ⅞
Chrysler	350,700	36	33⅝	35¼	— ⅛
Polaroid	350,400	132	114⅛	125	—4¾
Sper. Rnd	330,900	43¼	38	38	—5⅛
Cont Oil	304,000	26¼	24⅛	26¼	+1⅞
Std O NJ	301,400	63¼	61¼	62⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Rich	285,300	87½	81	82⅛	—5⅝
Benguet	284,800	13	11	11½	—1⅛
Gt W Fin	283,500	24½	21⅝	21⅞	—1⅞
Gen T. El	275,200	30⅞	29⅝	30¼	— ⅝
Std O Ohio	254,100	92½	74	80	—12
Phil Pet	252,900	24¾	22¾	22⅞	—1½
Am Smelt	249,800	30	27¾	27¾	—2½

Volume	All stocks
Last week	56,954,350 shares
Week ago	55,606,460 shares
Year ago	68,191,934 shares
Jan. to date	All stock
1969	3,690,694,717 shares
1968	2,794,712,864 shares
1967	2,428,697,831 shares

American Stock Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 13, 1969

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Data Prod	407,200	23¾	19⅝	22¾	+1⅝
Gulf Win w	303,900	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅞
Telex Corp	282,400	111¾	95	108½	+10¾
Milgo Elect.	278,200	70	58½	68¼	+8⅞
AMK wt.	263,700	8⅞	7	8⅛	+8⅞
British Pet	258,600	13⅛	11⅞	13½	+ ½
Camp. Chl.	240,600	14	12⅝	8⅞	+ ½
Airlift Int	229,300	2½	2	2	— ⅛
H&B Am	212,600	28⅞	24⅝	28½	+3½
System Eng	208,900	53⅞	48½	50¾	+1¾

Volume, 21,361,995 shares.

Year to date: 1,174,266,304 shares.

Issued traded in: 1,153.

Advances: 248; declines, 822; unchanged, 88.

New 1969 highs, 22; lows, 445.

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Examiner's Dissent May Upset IATA Pact

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (WP).—A Civil Aeronautics Board hearing examiner added another element of uncertainty Friday to the prevailing confusion over international air fares.

Only one day after 42 international airlines completed negotiations for a new agreement on North Atlantic air fares, Examiner Arthur S. Present recommended that the CAB disapprove a key provision in the settlement.

If the CAB were to follow his advice, U.S. airlines would be compelled to reinstall a five-percent discount for passengers buying first-class or tourist roundtrip tickets to Europe.

Under the discount, a passenger buying a roundtrip ticket would pay five percent less than passengers who bought two one-way tickets.

Accord in Jeopardy

The International Air Transport Association eliminated the discount in an agreement concluded early this year. If the U.S. airlines had to offer the discount again, the new IATA agreement—which follows the old agreement on the discount issue—might be jeopardized.

This latest IATA agreement, tentatively scheduled to become effective in the spring, would end the open-rate situation over the North Atlantic, where every airline has been free to set its own prices.

The agreement provides for substantially lower individual fares to Europe for travelers staying between 28 and 45 days. However, it retains the current higher-priced regular fares.

In his decision, Mr. Present said that the elimination of the discount, which raises the price of regular roundtrip fares, imposed too large a penalty on short-term visitors.

Mr. Present's decision upheld the so-called "bulk fare" rates—blocks of seats sold to travel agents at low prices and then resold to the public at levels still below the regular fares. The IATA airlines adopted the bulk rates to encourage group travel and to compete with the "supplemental carriers"—charter airlines which offer cheap prices for groups.

The examiner's endorsement of the bulk tickets follows a temporary approval of the special fares by the CAB. The supplemental carriers had opposed the bulk concept.

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Chrysler Layoffs

DETROIT, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Chrysler Corp. said today it has laid off 600 workers at its Jefferson Ave. assembly plant here and reduced the production rate. The firm has also laid off in recent months 500 white-collar workers around the country, as part of a general retrenchment program caused by lower sales.

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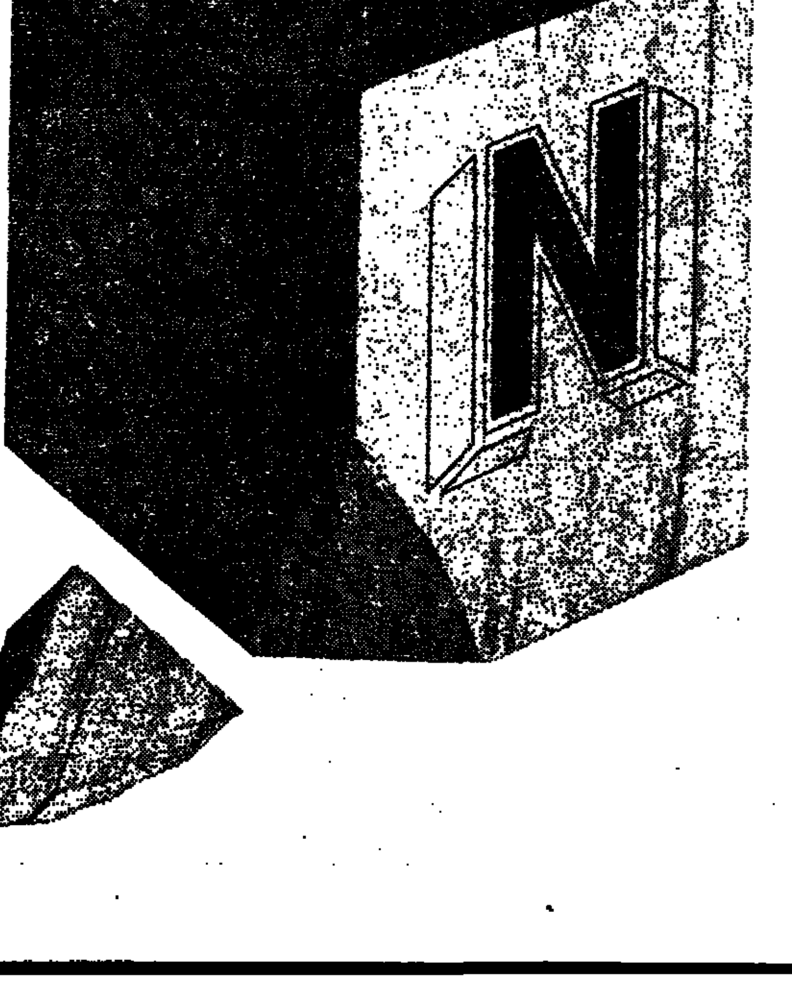
a chip off the old block



Before you invest in any Mutual Fund, it is wise to know as much as possible about that Fund. Americans have a saying about an offspring whose character and mannerisms are like his father's. We usually refer to this child as "a chip off the old block." It is our opinion that the Neuwirth International Fund N.V. will be "a chip off the old block." The Fund itself is too young to boast of a performance record, so let's look at the "father," the Neuwirth Fund.

Financial Journals throughout the world have written about the incredible success of the Neuwirth Fund. The Neuwirth story began in 1967 and by the end of the year showed 300 percent gain per share net asset value. During 1968, a share of Neuwirth with capital gains distributions reinvested increased in value by 90.7 percent and this performance was during a year when most other funds were showing only moderate growth. An investment of $10,000 in the Neuwirth Fund, Inc. from January 3, 1967 was worth $66,220 on October 31, 1969. Who or what is responsible for this kind of growth? Financial experts credit the Neuwirth Management team in general and 37 year old Henry Neuwirth in particular. Here, truly, is a man who has lived the "American Dream." He began his career twenty years ago—working for $35 a week—and was a self-made millionaire by the time he was 29. He organized the Neuwirth Fund three years ago. When asked the secret of his success, he states simply: "There is no easy way to make money—it takes a lot of hard work and good investment judgement."

Neuwirth's success is based strictly on his ability to make money. He has no retail sales organization, no public realtions firm and has never looked for publicity.

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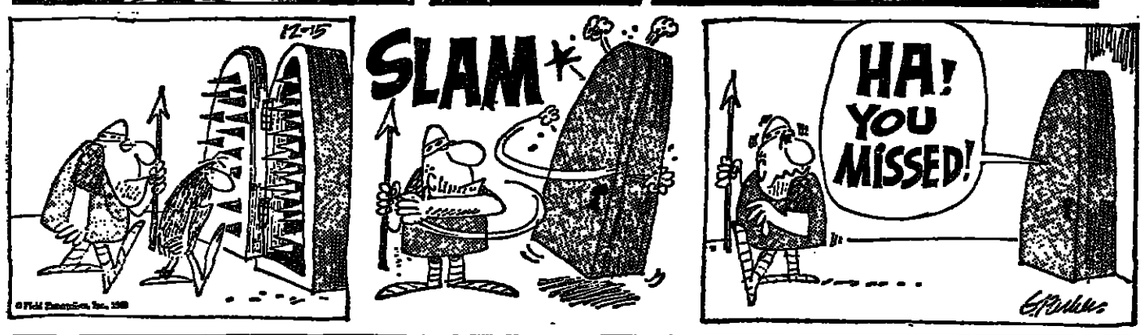

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BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North's response of three clubs to two no-trump was Stayman, and South denied a major suit by bidding three diamonds. Three spades was a mark-time bid, and the diamond suit was shown on the next round. When South bid four hearts, North jumped to grand slam in diamonds. South corrected to seven no-trump, influenced by a method of scoring that rewards small profits.

In the no-trump grand slam, there were only 12 top tricks, assuming a normal diamond division. West led a diamond, and South cashed four tricks in that suit. He entered his hand by leading a spade to the king and cashed four club winners.

East had parted with two spades, and West with a spade and a heart. South discarded a spade and three hearts from the dummy, keeping the ten rather than the queen and reaching this position:

NORTH
♠ A6
♡ 10
◇ 8
♣ —

WEST
♠ Q8
♡ 43
◇ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ K95
◇ —
♣ 10

SOUTH
♠ 9
♡ AJ
◇ —
♣ 4

The spade nine was led to the ace, and the last diamond was led from the dummy. East had to bare his heart king to keep the club ten, and South discarded his club. West also parted with a heart, for he had to keep the spade queen. South could claim his contract, for the heart king was certain to fall: Each defender was known to have one black card, and therefore one heart.

NORTH
♠ A653
♡ Q1076
◇ KQ1084
♣ —

WEST
♠ Q874
♡ 432
◇ 532
♣ 532

EAST (D)
♠ J102
♡ K95
◇ J9
♣ 109876

SOUTH
♠ K9
♡ AJ8
◇ A76
♣ AKQJ4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	3 ◇	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	4 ◇
Pass	4 ♡	Pass	7 ◇
Pass	7 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond two.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

B	A	K	U	■	S	E	W	A	N	■	W	R	A	P
E	V	A	N	■	A	R	E	N	A	■	E	E	L	S
H	I	N	D	■	T	R	A	D	E	N	A	M	E	S
E	A	S	E	L	■	S	T	R	■	I	T	E	■	■
S	T	A	R	E	S	■	H	E	M	C	H	M	A	N
T	E	S	T	■	T	U	B	E	■	F	E	E	B	L	E
■	■	■	H	U	M	E	R	A	L	■	R	E	T	S
S	A	L	E	P	■	S	T	L	■	A	F	R	I	T
A	L	O	W	■	O	T	H	E	L	L	O	■	■	■
C	A	D	E	T	S	■	E	X	P	O	R	T	E	D
S	W	E	A	R	E	R	S	■	S	H	E	A	V	E
■	■	■	S	T	E	■	O	T	O	■	A	C	C	E	L
N	E	T	H	E	R	M	O	S	T	■	A	O	N	E	■
A	L	A	E	■	P	E	R	S	E	■	S	M	U	T	■
P	A	R	R	■	T	O	M	A	N	■	T	A	P	E	■

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WOFELL

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(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: GLUEY QUEST OPAQUE NIBBLE

Answers: *What you might do with a tape measure in bed*—SEE HOW LONG YOU SLEEP

BOOKS

IN RUSSIA

By Inge Morath and Arthur Miller. Illus. 240 pp. A Studio Book. The Viking Press.

By Harrison E. Salisbury

ARTHUR MILLER remarks of Inge Morath's photographs that in them "one inevitably senses a certain gravity, a special sort of weight in Russian images... a longing, an aspiration... a sense of contradiction and paradox reaching down to the roots of Russia."

It is the special genius of the collaboration of Arthur Miller and his exquisitely talented photographer-wife that they have captured as perhaps no one else could precisely that contradiction which makes Russia at one and the same time the despair of her well-wishers and the delight of her enemies.

Surely no other land possesses such staggering promise, has so consistently disappointed every expectation, has condemned her finest talents to suffering, exile or death and rewarded her villainous tyrants and most toadying sycophants. This is the paradoxical quality that Arthur Miller's prose and Inge Morath's photographs have recorded with insight, deftness, beauty and eloquence.

How many picture books have been made of Russia? A hundred? Two hundred? Nothing is more common, nothing more banal. The pictures come out blandly picturesque, cosily contrasting, predictably diverse—street scenes in Moscow, onion-towered cathedrals, tractor girls, the buttocks-bounded beach at Sochi, an Uzbek in quaint *tybeteika*, a frozenfaced Red Army man or two. The text is strictly Saran-wrap: sticky, transparent and something to be ripped off to get at the pictures.

The Miller-Morath book could not be more different. Inge Morath possesses the priceless quality of making the world look as though it had been discovered only this morning and she was present with her lens to record its bright freshness.

It is particularly revealing to turn the probing mind of Arthur Miller loose on Russia's contradictions, for Arthur Miller has known persecution and harassment in his own country and understands the price a man pays to stand up to the inquisitors; he knows the value of courage, and he can assess better than most the quality of artistic honesty and sincerity.

Americans, as Arthur Miller notes, are at once the best and the worst persons at understanding what Russia and the Russians are about. "We both share an absolute faith in progress, which is to say that man's fate is to go from worse to better," he notes, "and we are as one in believing that the benefits of progress must be spread among all the people." This is only the beginning. As Mr. Miller points out, Americans are more interested in what a thing is and how it works than in what it means.

"We are," he writes, "the triumph of technology. The irony is that the Russian aspires to hard materialist, dialectically sound explanations—the American, when in fact he is exemplarily quick to idealize, reach for general principles. Nothing could be more the American."

The most moving [illegible] recorded by Arthur Miller [illegible] visit he and Inge Morath [illegible] to Pasternak's grave in Peredelkino with the writer Vsevolod Katayev, and Galia, [illegible] of the poet Yevtushenko. [illegible] things happened. Finally [illegible] encountered a mad poet [illegible] raved endlessly, recitin[illegible] from Pushkin. What drove [illegible] mad? Russia? Stalin? [illegible] tion? Then, as they walked [illegible] from visiting Pasternak's [illegible] Mr. Miller took a picture [illegible] military man—probably [illegible] the MVD security guard [illegible] signed to prevent [illegible] from visiting the great [illegible] resting place. An ugly [illegible] tion broke out, casting [illegible] company the ghost of [illegible] hension, fear and thinly [illegible] terror.

Not that Russia possesses [illegible] monopoly of terror. [illegible] Arthur Miller asks as he [illegible] leaves Russia: "Is there [illegible] no fresh wind in any of [illegible] the sky to blow away the [illegible] of fear we all breathe, the [illegible] terror of each other that [illegible] finally murder us all?"

He does not answer the [illegible] tion, but it is implicit [illegible] book he and his wife [illegible] created. If the world's fate [illegible] be determined by the [illegible] the Moraths, the Yevtushenkos, the Galias, the Pasternaks, then, hope there is kind and the answer to [illegible] famous question, quo vadis, Inge Morath: "Russia, whither art thou speeding?" will be a positive one.

If, however, the answer [illegible] in the hands of the [illegible] bureaucracy which today controls the fate of nations in Russia and America, then Miller's doubts as to the future will prove profoundly [illegible]

Mr. Salisbury is an [illegible] managing editor of the New York Times. His most recent book is "War Between Russia and China." © 1969 The New York Times Co. Reprinted by permission.

Christie's Opens New Branch in [illegible]

ROME, Dec. 14 [illegible] Christie's, the London auction house, opened a branch in Rome Thursday.

The new office, the company said, "will further strengthen and extend the close ties between Christie's already has with Italian dealers and collectors."

Harry Ward Bailey, chairman of Christie's Old Master paintings department in London, is to direct the establishment of the Rome office. He will be assisted by Luisa Vertova, an Italian art expert. The Rome office is Christie's 11th overseas [illegible]

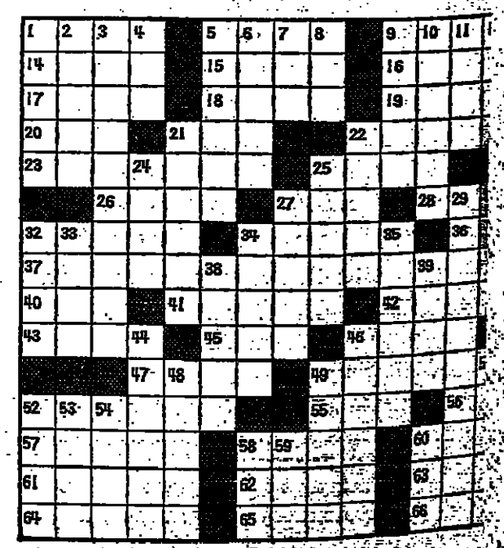
CROSSWORD — By Will [illegible]

ACROSS

1 Head or heart affliction.
5 Support.
9 Inspirit.
14 Ship's personnel.
15 Dream in Dijon.
16 Enraged.
17 Janice.
18 Hoople oath.
19 Nasty look.
20 Fish.
21 Stowe girl.
22 Beer city.
23 Rickey ingredient.
25 Skirt length.
26 "Too —— hot."
27 Zero.
28 Soufflé ingredients.
32 Dinah.
34 City in Crete.
36 Richard ——.
37 Anne's husband.
40 Give one's ——.
41 Cobbler's concern.
42 "—— in terris."
43 Giant great.
45 Gat.
46 Dam's mate.
47 Ski lift.
49 Ravi.
52 Famous Will.
55 Long time.
56 Before.
57 City in Japan.
58 Jerusalem landmark.
60 Highway sign.
61 Lily's cousin.
62 Roper.
63 Or ——.
64 Vacuous.
65 Cubs, for instance.
66 Ogled.

DOWN

1 Lands.
2 Like Sade.
3 Broadway greeting.
4 Ram's mate.
5 Conductor André.
6 Goneril's sister.
7 Egg-shaped ornaments.
8 Foot: Prefix.
9 Collector of marbles.
10 Bea.
11 Gardner and others.
12 Wear.
13 Anthony.
21 Way out.
22 Stacks.
24 Warren.
25 Lewis loc[illegible]
27 "—— Ca[illegible] Stranger."
29 Princess [illegible] Philadelp[illegible]
30 Vidal.
31 Appear.
32 Followed Ederle.
33 Eyes of b[illegible]
34 Heat: Lat[illegible]
35 Old Rom[illegible]
38 Israeli re[illegible]
39 —— one
44 Body alci[illegible]
46 Aleichem
48 Word for deep.
49 Diamond
50 Part of S[illegible] line.
51 Joined at
52 Grande e[illegible]
53 Prefix fo[illegible] or bus.
54 Inventor
58 Like a s[illegible]
59 Drink.
60 Note.



هكذا من الأصل

Beat Chiefs, 10-6, Behind Lamonica

Raiders Take Western Title

y Bill Becker

D, Dec. 14 (NYT). —
nd Raiders won their
ight Western Division
ip in the American
eague yesterday defeat-
ansas City Chiefs, 10-6,
dingly conservative game.
which finished the sea-
record of 12 victories,
nd one tie, will meet
n Dec. 21 here in the
playoffs for the league
sas City, the Western
meets the New York Jets
day in Shea Stadium.
efs will have to show
they did yesterday to
eat threat to the Jets,
ng world champions and
nners. Len Dawson, the
arterback, protected his
e and threw only six
he relied almost exclu-
is running backs.
It was only one touch-
a 52-yard fourth-quarter
h Wendell Hayes scor-
the 1-yard line on an
But by that time the
d 10 points, and the
Daryle Lamonica made
d up.
a ably used up the final
utes in a 74-yard drive
with the Raiders only
rom another touchdown.
a completed 11 of 20
188 yards, including his
down toss of the season.
arder in the flat to
nith, the halfback, early
rth period. He finished
downs shy of the pro
ord of 36.
the 42-year-old stand-in
nica, came in to kick
field goal in the second
His counterpart on the
n Stenerud, had his
16 consecutive field goals
the second period when
d attempt was wide.
iefs, after their touch-
d a 2-point conversion, but Mike Garrett was stopped short of the goal on a plunge.

This was Oakland's second victory over the Chiefs; the first was by 27-24 in Kansas City. The Chiefs thus wound up with 11 triumphs and three defeats. They beat the Jets, 34-16, in their only meeting at Shea.

Lamonica showed no sign of his recent shoulder troubles. His bomb to Warren Wells, the wide receiver, a 72-yard play, set up Blanda's field goal, and Daryle narrowly missed connection on two other bombs.

Dawson, instructed to play a ball-control game, was harassed by Oakland's rush when he did pass. He completed only two aerials and appeared content to take a loss rather than utilize coach Hank Stram's floating pocket, where his wobbly left knee might be jolted in a tackle. He was thrown three times for a total loss of 18 yards.

The winners of the Oakland-Houston and Kansas City-New York games will meet Jan. 4 for the AFL title.

Jets 27, Dolphins 9

Joe Namath threw two early touchdowns in a brief appearance to ignite New York to a 27-9 victory over Miami. The Dolphins' largest crowd—48,108—watched Namath pick apart the Miami secondary in just 14 minutes and then retire in favor of Babe Parilli.

Lions Upset Rams, 28-0; Late Viking TD Edges 49ers

DETROIT, Dec. 14 (AP).—Bill Munson threw touchdown passes of 32 and 62 yards as the Detroit Lions upset the playoff-bound Los Angeles Rams, 28-0, today in a National Football League game.

The victory assured the Lions, now 8-4-1, of a second-place finish in the Central Division behind Minnesota. Los Angeles is now 11-2.

Detroit's tough defense, led by linebacker Mike Lucci, picked up its third shutout of the year. It was the first three-shutout season for the Lions since 1943.

Vikings 10, Fotry-Niners 7

Joe Kapp threw a 52-yard fourth-quarter touchdown pass to Gene Washington and Minnesota edged San Francisco, 10-7, in the snow for its 12th straight victory. Steve Spurrier, filling in brilliantly for the injured John Brodie, had passed one yard to Ted Kwalick on the first play of the final period as the 49ers took a 7-3 lead.

Cowboys 27, Colts 10

Craig Morton picked Baltimore's zone defense apart and the Dallas secondary intercepted four passes to enable the Cowboys to defeat the Colts, 27-10, in a National Football League game. Morton, who has been bothered with a sore shoulder, threw touchdown passes of 18 yards to Lance Rentzel and 19 yards to Pettis Norman. He set up Walt Garrison's one-yard touchdown plunge with a 44-yard toss to Bob Hayes. The victory gave the Capitol Division champions a 10-2-1 record and dropped the Colts to 7-5-1. It was the first time Dallas had defeated Baltimore in a regular-season game.

Packers 21, Bears 3

Travis Williams scored on a 29-yard run and on a 60-yard pass from Don Horn in a 21-point third quarter that gave Green Bay a 21-3 victory over Chicago. Horn also threw a ten-yard touchdown pass to Marv Fleming in the third period as the Bears suffered their 12th loss in 13 starts. Chicago's league-leading rusher, Gale Sayers, picked up 90 yards on 25 carries for a total of 972.

Giants 21, Steelers 17

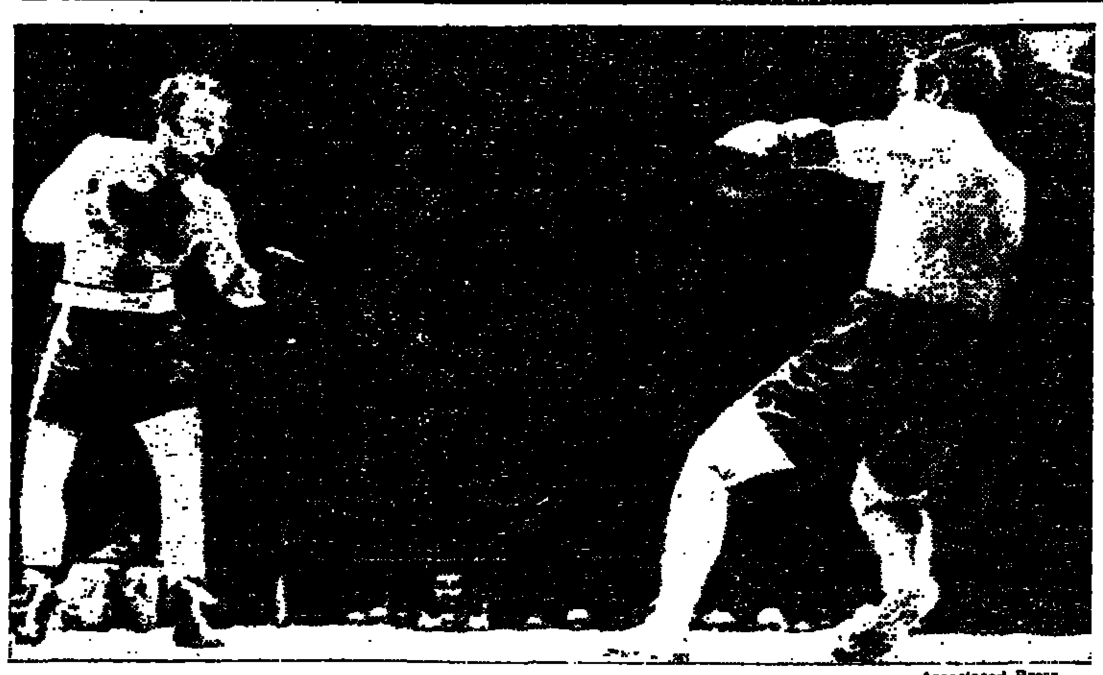
Fran Tarkenton threw a four-yard touchdown pass to Ernie Koy with less than a minute remaining to give New York a 21-17 victory over Pittsburgh. It was the 13th straight loss for the Steelers, who haven't won since their season opener against Detroit.

Redskins 17, Saints 14

Running back Charley Harraway scored two touchdowns as Washington edged New Orleans, 17-14, and assured the Redskins their first winning season since 1955. The Redskins had to hold off a second-half comeback by the Saints to preserve their victory after taking a 17-0 halftime lead. The victory gave the Redskins a 7-4-2 record with one game remaining.

Falcons 27, Eagles 3

Atlanta defeated Philadelphia, 27-3, as quarterback Bob Berry threw three touchdown passes and the Falcons' alert defense intercepted three passes and recovered a fumble.



FADING FAST—Jerry Quarry reeling after George Chuvalo scores with KO punch. Associated Press.

Chuvalo Knocks Out Quarry, Who Claims Miscount in 7th

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT). — Desperate and wild with rage at his frustration of being half-blinded because of a battered right eye that had swollen to a slit, George Chuvalo finally discovered Friday night the explosive punch he had been searching for throughout his struggling, almost sad, boxing career.

With a lunging left hook, to the temple, the Canadian gladiator floored Jerry Quarry, a 3-1 favorite, in the closing seconds of the seventh round in Madison Square Garden.

Stunned momentarily, the 24-year-old Californian toppled backward onto the seat of his green-on-green satin trunks in a delayed reaction. Rising at the count of 3, he then dropped to one knee, apparently willing to take the count being tolled by Zack Clayton.

But as the referee neared 10, Quarry did not respond. Clayton counted 10, waved his arms and Chuvalo had registered a knockout after 2 minutes 59 seconds, one second short of the bell.

Quarry was bewildered. Then realizing he had been counted out for the first time in 41 professional bouts, he protested to Clayton. But by that time, Chuvalo, his right cheek bloody from an inch-long horizontal slice below the eye, was leaping in delirious joy.

"I was looking at the clock," Quarry said later, "and I didn't hear the count."

But his 217-pound conqueror, delighted at his most important victory, dismissed that excuse. "If he couldn't tell 9 from 10," Chuvalo said, "it must've been a good punch."

Clayton defended the knockout verdict that astonished the 9,915 spectators.

"If I let him get up," Clayton said, "I'd be crucified and they'd blow up the place."

Until the knockout punch landed, Chuvalo had survived as he always does—because of his chin transplant from the Canadian Rockies. He trailed, four rounds to one with one even, on the scorecards of both Clayton and Bill Recht, one of the judges. Tony Castellano, the other judge, had it even, 3-3, through six rounds.

Quarry, 201 1/2, had battered Chuvalo from the opening bell in a primeval brawl. But the Californian began to bleed slightly under the right eye in the second round. Chuvalo's right cheek, puffed by Quarry's sledgehammer left hooks, split like an overripe grapefruit in the closing seconds of the fourth, and bled thereafter.

Olivares Stops Rudkin in 2d To Keep Title

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Dec. 14 (UPI).—Ruben Olivares of Mexico scored a second-round knockout Friday night over Alan Rudkin, the British champion, in the first defense of the bantamweight title he won four months ago.

The 21-year-old champion wasted no time in displaying his superior punching ability as he dropped Rudkin once in the first round before scoring the knockout at 2:30 of the second round.

Olivares dropped his opponent earlier in the second round with a right to the jaw and the Briton took an eight-count on one knee. When the challenger arose to his feet, Olivares closed in and sent Rudkin to the canvas again with a right to the jaw.

Rudkin gamely tried to rise to his knees and fell forward to the canvas. Referee John Thomas then stepped in and waved his arms to signal the fight was over.

Olivares, weighing 117 1/2 pounds, scored his 28th knockout in a row and the 52d of his career in 54 starts. The undefeated titleholder now has 53 victories since becoming a pro in 1965.

The rugged British boxer from Liverpool had never been knocked off his feet in 42 previous fights.

Ellis to Defend Title

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 14 (AP).—World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Jimmy Ellis will defend his title here on Dec. 20 as scheduled against Argentine challenger Gregorio Peralta, promoter Hector Mendez said.

Kirk Bars Florida for Clay Fight

Governor Bows To Public Opinion

By Leroy F. Aarons

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 14 (WP).—Bowing to public pressure, Florida Gov. Claude Kirk Friday withdrew his official blessing to the proposed heavyweight fight between Cassius Clay and Joe Frazier.

"It doesn't look as if the fight will be held in Florida," said Kirk, attending a Republican governors' conference here. The fight, tentatively set for Feb. 16, had run into difficulty finding a site in the Sunshine State and negotiations were started Friday to stage it at Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto.

"I assumed everyone wanted to see Cassius Clay fall to the mat," Kirk said, explaining his change of stance. He said he had heard from enough people in Florida, such as city councils and veterans' groups, "to know they don't want the fight to take place in Florida."

Clay was stripped of his title after being convicted of evading the draft. His sentence is under appeal. Frazier is recognized as world heavyweight champion in six states.

In a prepared statement, Kirk said: "It comes as a surprise to me that a man who lacks the courage to fight for his country could have the guts to get into the ring. . . . I see no reason why an alleged draft dodger should be in a position to lay claim to any title."

In an interview later, Kirk added: "I personally would like to see him get whipped, but it's dangerous to be a sports commentator and in public office. The President discovered that."

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	17	5	6	40	97	65
Montreal	14	5	8	36	97	64
Boston	14	6	8	36	99	78
Detroit	12	9	6	30	74	69
Chicago	11	11	4	26	71	64
Toronto	9	14	4	22	76	88
WEST DIVISION						
St. Louis	13	9	5	31	89	64
Minnesota	9	10	7	25	79	80
Pittsburgh	9	12	5	23	61	74
Philadelphia	5	10	10	20	63	77
Oakland	7	16	4	18	53	95
Los Angeles	5	18	1	11	50	96

Friday's Result

Oakland 4, Pittsburgh 1 (Vadnais 2, Jarrett, Hicke; Schinkel).

Saturday's Results

Boston 5, Philadelphia 3 (Hodge, Sanderson, Lorentz, Bucyk, Westfall; Gendron, Clarke 2).

New York 5, Minnesota 2 (Stewart, Tkaczuk, Marshall 2, Fairbairn; Cullen, Grant).

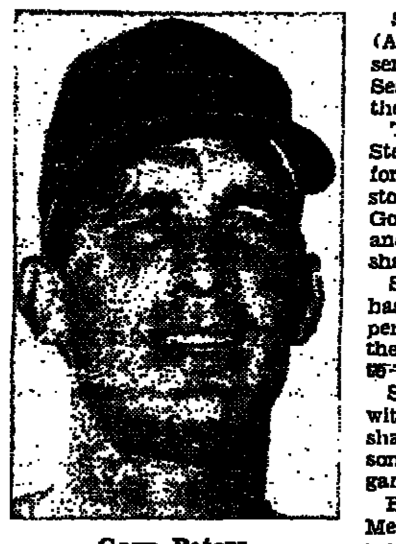
Detroit 3, Toronto 1 (Connelly, Stemkowski, MacGregor; Dorey).

Montreal 4, Chicago 1 (Lemaire, Richard, Provost, Redmond; Martin).

St. Louis 8, Los Angeles 1 (St. Marseille 2, Berenson, B. Plager, Sabourin 2, McDonald, Goyette; Rochefort).

d Sox Get Peters; Giants Trade Sadecki

N, Dec. 14 (AP).—The
ed Sox made trades in-
x players with the Chi-
e Sox and Detroit Tigers
Boston sent infielder
rien and pitcher Billy
lus an unspecified amount
to Chicago for southpaw
Gary Peters, and Don
a catcher. The Red
traded 26-year-old utility
Dalton Jones to Detroit
ler Tom Matchick.
general manager Dick
said one trade hinged
ther.
Detroit deal we got Tom
definitely a better fielder
outhit Dalton Jones last
fill in for the loss of Syd
he said.
ided, "The key to both
ons, however, is Peters.
experienced southpaw we
n seeking all along and
one of the two or three
in mind we really had a
o get.
ich will jump right into
e for the starting catch-
and give us additional
ded power and bench
32, was the American
ookie of the year when
in with Chicago in 1963,
9 of 27 decisions. Through
had a 77-49 mark.
because of arm trouble
ped to 4-3, and last
s record was 10-15.
h spent all his major
reer with the Cincinnati
re being traded to Chicago last December. He batted 245 in 78 White Sox games, but was notably effective against left-handers, batting .320 with 20 runs batted in.



Gary Peters

O'Brien saw much service at third base last season for Boston, batting .243 in 100 games.

Farmer, 23, is a right-hander who had a 12-10 mark with Louisville of the International League.

Matchick, 26, has played every position in the infield for Detroit in the last two years while Jones has played third, first and second for Boston.

Last season, Matchick, regarded as a better fielder than Jones, outhit him .242 to .220.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP).—The San Francisco Giants sent pitchers Bob Bolin to the Seattle Pilots and Ray Sadecki to the New York Mets Friday.

The Giants obtained outfielders Steve Whitaker and Dick Simpson for Bolin. The Mets sent shortstop Bob Heise and outfielder Jim Gosger to the Giants for Sadecki and young outfielder Dave Marshall.

Sadecki, a 28-year-old lefthander, has never pitched up to his 1964 performance, when he won 20 for the St. Louis Cardinals before going to the Giants for Orlando Cepeda.

Sadecki compiled a 5-8 record with the Giants this season. Marshall, 26, with the Giants two seasons, hit .232 this year in 110 games.

Heise and Gosger were with the Mets' Tidewater farm at Portsmouth, Va., in the International League this year.

Bolin, 31, compiled a 7-7 record and a 4.44 earned run average this year. Whitaker, 26, hit .250 in 69 games with Seattle while Simpson, who was assigned to the Giants' Phoenix farm club, hit .192 in 32 games with the Pilots in 1969.

Darts to Spain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Washington Darts of the North American Soccer League have agreed to play five exhibition matches in Spain next year. The games will include a match against Real Madrid, which has won the European championships six times in the last 15 years. The trip probably will be made in march.

Colorado Tops Alabama in Liberty Bowl

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 14 (UPI).—All-America Bob Anderson scored three touchdowns and gained 254 yards rushing yesterday to lead Colorado to a 47-33 victory over Alabama before a crowd of 50,042 in the Liberty Bowl.

Anderson, who carried the ball 35 times, scored on runs of four, two and three yards. His second touchdown enabled Colorado to take a 38-34 lead and the third touchdown rounded out the scoring after Colorado had scored again in the fourth period on a safety.

Colorado jumped off to a 17-0 lead and led, 31-19, at halftime. Then reserve quarterback Neb Hayden threw touchdown passes of 55 yards to Johnny Musso and ten to Griff Langston to give Alabama a 33-31 lead at the end of the third period.

Alabama, which has made more bowl appearances than any other college, saw its overall won-lost-tied bowl record fall to 12-9-2.

Bryant had told his team "honor and pride" were awaiting them if they could win the postseason game since they had posted the worst regular season record (6-4) in more than a decade.

Colorado finished with an 8-3 record.

PECAN BOWL
Arkansas St. 39, Drake 21.
BOARDWALK BOWL
Delaware 31, N.C. Central 13.
CAMELLIA BOWL
N. Dakota St. 30, Montana 3.
NAIA CHAMPIONSHIP
Texas A & T 32, Concordia 7.
GRANTLAND RICE BOWL
E. Tenn. St. 34, La. Tech. 14.

Texas Star Loses Leg

HOUSTON, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Fred Steinmark, 20, a punt return specialist who helped lead Texas to its 15-14 victory over Arkansas a week ago, lost his left leg Friday in a battle to save his life threatened by cancer. Doctors at the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute said the cancer in Steinmark's ailing leg was a socoma tumor, the fastest spreading type, and the defensive back had no chance to live without the amputation.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	27	5	.844	—
Baltimore	20	11	.645	6 1/2
Milwaukee	18	13	.581	8 1/2
Philadelphia	15	15	.500	11
Cincinnati	13	18	.419	13 1/2
Detroit	12	18	.400	14
Boston	10	17	.370	14 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
Atlanta	19	11	.633	—
Chicago	16	15	.516	3 1/2
San Francisco	14	15	.483	4 1/2
Phoenix	14	17	.452	5 1/2
Los Angeles	13	17	.433	6
San Diego	10	19	.345	8 1/2
Seattle	10	20	.333	9

Friday's Results

Milwaukee 123, San Francisco 109 (Robinson 29, McGlocklin 24; Mullins 20, Ellis 17).

Phoenix 130, Seattle 116 (Hawkins 37, Goodrich 28; Meschery 29, Rule 27).

Philadelphia 125, Detroit 111 (Greer 23, Clark 22; Bing, Long 16, Walker 15).

Atlanta 121, Los Angeles 107 (Hudson 25, Davis, Gregor 19; Baylor 26, Hairston 24).

Boston 107, San Diego 104 (Havlicek 33, Howell 22; Kojis 26, Hayes 19).

Baltimore 123, Chicago 108 (Johnson 30, Marin 20; Haskins 37, Sloan 21).

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 100, New York 93 (Greer 27, Cunningham 24; Reed, 22, Frazier 18) (Knicks' 2d straight loss).

Milwaukee 121, Atlanta 100 (Robinson 31, Alcindor 24; Bridges 24, Hazzard 23).

Baltimore 117, San Diego 105 (Monroe 31, Davis 23; Kojis 21, Hayes 18).

San Francisco 103, Detroit 97 (Thurmond 27, Williams, Ellis 21; Foster 19, Turner, J. Green 16).

Phoenix 128, Cincinnati 110 (scorers unavailable).

N.Y. Probes Boxing, Mafia Connections

By Emanuel Perlmutter

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Teddy Brenner, the matchmaker at Madison Square Garden, has been subpoenaed to testify before a New York County grand jury that has been investigating alleged Mafia control of boxing. It could not be learned whether he had been called as a friendly witness or as an integral figure in the inquiry.

Although Brenner is scheduled to appear before the jurors after New Year's, an important announcement is expected shortly from District Attorney Frank S. Hogan in connection with the inquiry.

A high source indicated yesterday that the investigation would reveal the first major boxing scandal here since a decade ago, when Frankie Carbo, a top member of the Mafia, and several associates were convicted as having served as undercover managers of fighters.

Boxers, managers and underworld figures with criminal records have been questioned by Alfred J. Scotti, chief assistant district attorney, Assistant DA Lawrence Goldman and the grand jurors.

Benvenuti Fight

Scotti started the inquiry last May after Nino Benvenuti, the world middleweight champion and fight-night favorite at 5 to 2, lost a unanimous decision to Dick Tiger in a nontitle bout at the Garden.

Although Benvenuti suffered a broken knuckle on the index finger of his right hand in the first round, there were reports the next day in boxing circles that professional gamblers had won heavily on the result.

Benvenuti and Bruno Amaduzzi, his manager—both are from Italy—were questioned by Hogan's office as was Tiger, a Biafran.

Scotti conducted the investigations in 1958 and 1959 that led to the conviction of Carbo, who is now serving a jail sentence on the West Coast for an offense there.

Carbo was revealed to have had some measure of control over such well-known fighters as Joey Giardello, Harold Gomes, Joe Brown, Davey Moore, Jimmie Carter and Virgil Akins, or their managers.

Milne, an Australian Farmer, Wins First Downhill of Season

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Malcolm Milne, a 21-year-old farmer, won the Henri Oreiller Cup downhill race today to bring Australia its first major ski title.

Milne, who has trained with the French team since November, 1965, gave a lesson in daring to the European aces, flashing down the difficult, twisting run in 2 minutes 13.79 seconds.

"It's not so bad for a kangaroo," he said.

Milne, from Myrtleford, Victoria, about 100 miles from the nearest mountain, beat Swiss ace Jean-Daniel Daetwyler by almost a second despite a low starting number, in the first downhill race of the season and the finale of the Critérium de la Première Neige.

Austrian World Cup holder Karl Schranz finished third in the event, which counts toward the World Cup.

Milne, who was discovered in August by former French ski aces, Jean-Claude Killy, Leo Lacroix and Marielle Goitschell, has made remarkable progress in the last four years, according to French trainer Jean Béranger.

Despite the death of his brother Ross in a skiing accident in training for the 1964 Olympic Games at Innsbruck, Malcolm has become one of the most daring skiers in Europe.

His victory today was not a complete surprise. Yesterday he had produced the second fastest time in training on the run behind Austria's David Zwilling.

Milne's victory tied him for first place in the World Cup standings with 25 points, the same as Italy's Gustavo Thoeni, who won Thursday's giant slalom.

Bernard Orcel, of France, recovered from a bad accident last season, took fourth spot and two unknown Americans grabbed fifth and sixth. Mike Lafferty, 20, a University of Colorado student from Eugene, Ore., was fifth, followed by Rudd Pyles, 20, Frisco, Col., who races for Western State College.

Bob Cochran, 18, Richmond, Vt., took 11th as the U.S. squad made its best overall European downhill showing in many years.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Malcolm Milne, Australia	2:13.79
2. Jean-Daniel Daetwyler, Switz.	2:14.69
3. Karl Schranz, Austria	2:15.02
4. Bernard Orcel, France	2:15.23
5. Mike Lafferty, U.S.	2:15.79
6. Rudd Pyles, U.S.	2:15.87
7. David Zwilling, Austria	2:15.98
8. Henri Duvillard, France	2:16.09
9. Hans Peter Rohr, Switzerland	2:16.29
10. Bern Grossfilley, France	2:16.39
11. Bob Cochran, U.S.	2:16.49
12. Karl Cordin, Austria	2:16.54
13. Franz Vogler, W. Germ.	2:16.68
14. Bernard Russi, Switzerland	2:16.72
15. Josef Loidl, Austria	2:16.96
17. Billy Kidd, U.S.	2:17.04

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 25 pts.
1. Milne, 25.
3. Patrick Russel, France, 20.
3. Daetwyler, 20.
5. J.-N. Augert, France, 15.
5. Schranz, 15.
7. Bernard Orcel, France, 14.
8. Kurt Schnider, Austria, 11.
9. Kidd, 8.
9. Lafferty, 8.

TEAM STANDINGS

1. France, 155 points; 2. U.S., 68; 3. Austria, 47; 4. Switzerland, 33; 5. Italy, Australia, 25; 7. West Germany, 18; 8. Canada, 10; 9. Norway, 1.

ABC Blacks Out U.S. Ski Team

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 14 (AP).—The American Broadcasting Co. decided today to withdraw from the European Alpine circuit following a cash dispute with the U.S. Ski Association.

The ABC crew, headed by former U.S. team chief Bob Beattie, had intended to film the U.S. squads in all major European races during this world championship season for a series of television shows. But on the eve of the meet, the U.S. association rejected the ABC offer of $15,000. The association is reportedly demanding $65,000.

ABC says it is already paying a sizable sum to European organizers and therefore need not pay double rights to the U.S. association. The offer of $15,000 is regarded by the network as a voluntary contribution to the U.S. ski program.

South African Minister Blasts U.S. Davis Cup Team Captain

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—South African Sports Minister Frank Waring yesterday strongly criticized U.S. Davis Cup captain Donald Dell for his comments about American Negro tennis ace Arthur Ashe's desire to play in South Africa.

Earlier this month, Waring said: "Mr. Ashe obviously does not intend to come to South Africa to play tennis but to engage in political activity."

Dell, speaking from Washington by telephone to a Johannesburg newspaper, was quoted yesterday as saying that Ashe's proposed visit had nothing to do with politics.

He was also quoted as saying that Waring was trying to mislead people in South Africa on the basis of inaccurate reports that Ashe intended to make a political issue of the visit.

Waring said: "Mr. Dell is way out when he says I am trying to mislead the people of South Africa and he had better be careful before he starts using this type of language and coming with his big stuff act."

Observers here said that Waring's statement made it even less probable Ashe would be granted a visa to enter this country.

He added: "It would be a good thing if Mr. Dell would check the facts before making all sorts of false accusations"

Waring, referring to his earlier statement, said: "I was quoting what Ashe had said. When a man who now says 'All I want to do is play tennis is on record as having said I want to put a crack in the racist wall down there . . . one must stop and think."

The minister also mentioned Ashe signing a call for a boycott of last year's Olympics at Mexico City because of South Africa's proposed participation.

On the question of a visa being granted to Ashe, Waring said: "This is primarily a matter for the Minister of the Interior . . . my department is naturally interested where a sportsman is concerned."

The Minister of the Interior, Lourens Muller, said that his department would consider a visa application by Ashe "if and when it is received."

Protest In Wales

CARDIFF, Wales, Dec. 14 (AP).—The South African rugby union team hammered Cardiff, 17-3, yesterday after 2,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators had marched through Cardiff and one group had lit a fire under the stands. Fire engines raced to Arms Park Stadium as smoke from the fire caused spectators to move from their seats. The blaze was soon controlled and three men were arrested.

ABA Results

Friday Night

New York 117, New Orleans 113 (Tart 28, Johnson 26, J. Jones 32, Swift 18) (Bucs' 12-game home winning streak ends).

Washington 121, Pittsburgh 111 (Card 34, Armstrong 32; Washington 28, Vaughn 18).

Carolina 101, Dallas 95 (Miller 29, Verga 21; Leaks 26, Powell 24).

SATURDAY NIGHT

New Orleans 102, Pittsburgh 99 (J. Jones 21, Golan 19; McHartly 26, Johnson 19).

Carolina 100, Miami 96 (Verga 24, Miller 21; Freeman 30, Sidle 23).

New York 116, Kentucky 111 (Tart 31, Hunter 22; Dampier 21, Moore 27).

Dallas 106, Indiana 101 (Leaks 27, Powell 20; Daniels 28, Brown 23).

Friday's and Saturday's College Basketball

Friday's Results

EAST

91, Pratt 84.
Kings Point 78.
land 89, Lowell Tech 88 (ot).
04, Nichols 79.
89, Norwich 66.
Int. 108, Maine 97.
7, Dominican 59.
d 98, Nyack Missionary 67.
77, St. John Fisher 75.
117, Cortland St. 70.
ley 73, Juniata 69.
3, Cathedral 50.
y St. 79, St. Francis (Me.) 77.
60, Potsdam 56.
St. 108, Alfred 83.
ence 91, Oswego 83.
9, Haver Ford 57.

SOUTH

Tech 103, N.Y. Tech 81.
St. 116, St. Paul's 89.
own 105, Miles 95.
iana 100, NE Louisiana 86.
I.C.) 89, Spring Hill 71.
Macon 89, Bethany 58.
4, N.C. Charlotte 58.
ga 78, Tenn. Wesleyan 74.
y.) 63, Cumberland 61.
wman 78 Union (tenn.) 67.
92, Shepard 87.
nonwealth 114, Quantico 96.

MIDWEST

72, Xavier 71.
t. 81, Wichita St. 69.
e 86, Whitewater 74.
gan 96, Fullerton St. 95.
85, Wisconsin St. 57.
ockton 89, Illinois Coll. 57.
n 86, Western Reserve 58.
89, McPherson 83.

SOUTHWEST

lexico 71, Southwest Mo. 59.
78, Iowa St. 65.
ll. 115, Paul Quinn 100.
tern 80, Okla. Baptist 78.
onnet Classic (1st Round)
112, Nebraska 82.
te 68, Texas A & M 56.

FAR WEST

72, Denver 71.
7, Miami (Fla.) 69.
2 Montana 61.
4, Southern Cal. 70.
on State 84, Idaho 63.
Sen Jose St. 85.
St. 74, Oregon Coll. 64.
100, Tahoe Paradise 85.
St. 83, Pasadena 81.
2, Portland St. 79.
t. 93, Sacramento St. 65.
60, Southern Oregon 42.
ando Val. 84, San Diego St. 74.
lusa' 87, Pomona 71.
t-Mudd 87, Sonoma St. 73.
nyon 86, Cal. Baptist 61.
Coll. 77, Palomar 75.
ington 61, Mankato St. 57.
85, C. Washington 83.
Car Classic (1st Round)
ara 70, San Francisco 49.
a 57, Army 52.

Saturday's Results

EAST

Penn. 85, Princeton 62.
Holy Cross 68, Yale 55.
Harvard 90, Amherst 64.
Columbia 75, Cornell 57.
NYU 92, Adelphi 49.
St. John's (N.Y.) 83, Seton Hall 64.
Fordham 70, Rhode Island 60.
Massachusetts 76, New Hampshire 56.
Manhattan 80, Temple 68.
Providence 107, St. Francis (N.Y.) 73.
Brown 75, Worcester Tech 64.
Connecticut 77, Boston College 72.
Farleigh Dickinson 71, Iona 69.
Lehigh 85, Washington & Lee 71.
Colgate 97, Bucknell 71.
Syracuse 90, Rochester 79.
Niagara 61, LIU 56.
Canisius 75, Detroit 64.
Le Moyne (N.Y.) 77, Scranton 70.
Oneonta 69, Plattsburgh St. 63.
West Chester 77, Mansfield 75.
Johns Hopkins 82, Swarthmore 77.
Lock Haven 82, Ithaca 80.
Kutztown St. 66, Cheyney St. 60.
Muhlenberg 93, Albright 68.
East Stroudsburg 81, Shippensburg 71.
Wilkes 94, Drew 43.
W. Kentucky 97, St. Francis (Pa.) 67
Bridgeport 85, Springfield 66.
Wesleyan 75, Bowdoin 62.
Sacred Heart 105, Merrimack 92.
Assumption 92, Siena 57.
Rhode Island Coll 103, Boston St. 91.
Indiana (Pa.) 114, Alliance 90.
Husson 97, Jersey City St. 80.
Hartford 67, Middlebury 54.
Marist 82, Queens 63.
Stoney Brook 71, Yeshiva 61.
Central Conn. St. 70, C.W. Post 60.
Dowling 126, King's (N.Y.) 77.
St. Michael's 82, Norwich 80.
Muhlenberg 93, Albright 68.
Fredonia St. 74, New Paltz St. 43.
Rochester Tech 86, Utica 82.
Rensselaer Poly 100, Brooklyn Poly 48.
Oswego St 98, Alfred 73
St. Lawrence 93, Paterson St. 88.
Upsala 86, Lycoming 81.
Monmouth 70, New Haven 62.
Baltimore 70, FDU (Mad.) 58.
Montclair St. 101, Newark Engineering 59.
Haverford 79, Stevens Tech 69.
Trinity 94, Mit 90.
St. Anselm's 89, Amer. Int. 66.
Geneseo St. 87, Harpur 81.

SOUTH

J.C. Smith 82, Livingstone 71.
Tenn. Wesleyan 74, Mars Hill 63.
Catawba 79, Pfeiffer 67.
Bethune-Cookman 83, Knoxville 61.
Hampton Inst. 109, D.C. Teachers 91.
Southeastern La. 83, Louisiana Coll 73.
Transylvania 88, Centre 76.
Norfolk St. 114, Virginia St. 105.
Grambling 75, Tennessee A & I 62.
Randolf-Macon 73, Muskingam 66.
Towson St. 96, Gallaudet 46.
Ky. Wesleyan 96, Illinois 71.
Delaware St. 113, St. Mary's 73.
LSU-New Orleans 99, Can Fran. St. 67.
Arkansas Am & N 112, Wiley 104.
Miss Valley 92, Philander Smith 60.
Tennessee-Martin 89, Delta St. 66.
Hampd.-Sydney 107, Emory & Henry 83.
Bethany 77, Maryland 60.
Auburn 91, Mississippi 77.
Morris Harvey 90, N.Y. Tec. 79.
North Carolina 86, Florada St. 75.
South Carolina 82, Virginia 51.
Louisville 93, Furman 69.
Marshall 97, La Salle 88.
Loyola (Balt.) 63, Catholic U. 55.
Louisiana St. 97, Tulane 91.
Richmond 90, East Carolina 72.
Arkansas St. 81, Citadel 72.
Vanderbilt 93, Mississippi St. 72.
Jacksonville 130, Biscayne 65.
Wake Forest 104, Maryland 87.
Dayton 67, Eastern Kentucky 63.
Duke 84, William & Mary 77.
No. Car. St. 78, Virginia Tech 63.
West Virginia 90, G. Washington 89.
Georgetown (D.C.) 90, Navy 81.
American U. 98, Hofstra 69.
Murray 83, Abilene Christian 69.
Guilford 112, Atlantic Christian 90.
Tuskegee 71, Morehouse 65.
Virginia Union 96, Morgan St. 81.

MIDWEST

Notre Dame 85, St. Louis 53.
Ohio U. 83, Ohio St. 80.
Kentucky 109, Indiana 93.
Southern Illinois 74, Wisconsin 69.
Illinois 57, Creighton 51.
Cincinnati 56, Miami (Ohio) 55.
Kansas 72, Loyola (Chi.) 71.
Michigan St. 86, W. Michigan 71.
Wooster 90, Urbana 85.
Youngstown 106, Westminister (Pa.) 74.
Butler 85, Idaho St. 69.
DePauw 87, MacMurray 77.
Marquette 83, North Texas St. 60.
DePaul 84, East Tenn. St. 77.
N. Illinois 82, Illinois St. 79.
Missouri 105, N. Michigan 70.
Wichita St. 77, Kansas St. 73.
Findlay 104, St. Francis (Ind.) 62.
Akron 78, Cleveland St. 69.
Westminister (Mo.) 90, Ill. Coll. 86 (ot).
Stout 92, Whitewater 73.
Eau Claire 74, Platteville 58.
Oshkosh 92, River Falls 74.
Grace 99, Manchester 77.
Indiana Central 92, Millikin 78.
Spring Arbor 97, Hope 81.
Northwood 88, Mercy 81.
Kalamazoo 83, Aquinas 77.
Iowa Wesleyan 87, Greenville 72.
C. Williams 107, Detroit Tech 69.
Ill. Wesleyan 87, Wheaton 84.
Stevens Point 73, Superior 53.
Toledo 100, California St. 86.
Wittenberg 95, Kenyon 62.
Rio Grande 121, Pikeville 91.
Central St. (O.) 85, Marian 50.
Bowling Green 99, Ball St. 82.
Denison 54, Hiram 53.
Central Mo. St 88, Missouri-Rolla 58.
Southwest Mo. St. 97, Southeast Mo. St. 63.
Drury 48, E. New Mexico 42.
Indiana Tech 81, Huntington 74.
Wisconsin-Milw. 86, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 71.
Olivet 98, Albion 82.
E. Michigan 101, Parsons 78.
Wabash 101, Knox 75.
C. Michigan 70, Indiana St. 61
North Dakota St. 75, St. Cloud 73.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 71, Hamline 48.
St. Olaf 83, Augsburg 81 (ot).
Mount Union 82, John Carroll 66.
Wash. & Jeff. 74, Western Reserve 65.
Ashland 49, Point Park 26.
Defiance 62, Malone 51.
Earlham 114, Franklin 73.
Quincy 93, Washington (Mo.) 68.
Wayne St. 98, J.F. Kennedy 87.

SOUTHWEST

Baylor 95, SW Louisiana 58.
Texas A & I 93, Tarleton St. 68.
Lamar Tech 107, Pan American 79.
Arkansas 85, Texas-Arlington 73.
Rice 88, Colo. St. Coll. 67.
Corpus Christi 75, Texas Lutheran 59.
Howard Payne 119, Sul Ross 100.
Angelo St. 78, McMurry 71.
TCU 79, Oklahoma City 61.
Trinity (Tex.) 92, Tenn. Tech 88.
Austin Coll. 95, Southwestern (Tex.) 73.
Tulsa 65, St. Mary's (Tex.) 57.
E. Texas St. 72, Southwest Texas 71.

FAR WEST

Southern Cal. 70 Iowa St. 59.
UCLA 99, Texas 54.
New Mexico St. 94, Arizona St. 88.
Wyoming 70, Air Force 67.
New Mexico 87, Texas Tech 65.
Oregon St. 67, Gonzaga 53.
Utah 84, Loyola (L.A.) 76.
Colorado St. U. 68, Denver 54.
Pepperdine 93, Miami (Fla.) 90.
Weber St. 97, West Texas St. 78.
Brigham Young 92, San Jose St. 77.
Washington St. 106, Montana 77.
Arizona 81, Cal Poly (Pomona) 80.
Pacific (Ore) 79, Alaska Methodist 62.
Washington 91, Linfield 78.
Pacific (Azusa) 98, Cal Poly (SLO) 94.
Pacific 118, Fresno 89.
Sacramento St. 78, Pasadena 65.
Chico St. 71, Southern Oregon 55.
Western (Colo.) St. 96, Ft. Lewis 95.
Whittier 136, Sonoma St. 84.
Hawaii 94, Portland St. 79.
Oregon Educ. 72, Humboldt St. 64.

TOURNAMENTS

Bluebonnet Bowl Classic
Houston 74, Kent St. 66 (final).
Nebraska 78, Texas A & M 69 (cons.).
Crusader Classic
Valparaiso 99, Gus. Adolphus 78 (fin.).
Carthage 84, Pac. Lutheran 76 (cons.).
Carson-Newman Invitation
Union (Ky.) 94, Carson-Newman 90 (final).
Union (Tenn.) 89, Cumberland 77 (cons.).
Cable Car Classic
Santa Clara 58, California 52 (final).
Army 72, San Francisco 46 (cons.).

Observer

Lost in Algebraland

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Has anyone else here been dragooned recently into doing the children's algebra homework? If so, you, sir or madame, may have also made a curious discovery: to wit, that there is another country somewhere—perhaps in our very midst—whose people are no more like you and me than an orangutan is like the Rock of Gibraltar.

This discovery was made at our house the other night in the midst of problem No. 3 on Page 164. Blood pressure had been rising right along with befuddlement in the vain struggle to understand Bill, the protagonist of problem No. 3.

Memory has already failed on the particulars—and no wonder—but Bill had said something more or less like this: "Two years ago I was one-third the age of my father. Six years from now I will be half as old as he is. If the ages of both my mother and my father at the time of my birth totaled 49, and he was two years older than she was, how old am I?"

A number of simple computations had suggested that Bill was three times as old as his father. "That's silly," said the boy whose task it was to solve this ridiculous problem for himself. "How could anybody be three times as old as his father?"

A devastating question, one would have conceded under normal circumstances. But not in this situation.

Here is a child—Billy—who knows the total age of his two parents at the time of his birth. Who knows what the ratio of his age to his father's was two years ago and what it will be six years hence? And yet though informed about ages in all this uninteresting, irrelevant, absurd and incredible detail, he doesn't know his own age at this very moment!

We are obviously operating in an odd world not our own. A place where the improbable is commonplace. Why then is it unreasonable to assume that this strange Billy may be three times as old as his father?

The fact about algebra that we begin to glimpse here is that it is far more stimulating as geography than as mathematics. What absurd tasks the people of Algebraland constantly perform.

Here, for example, is Mr. Smith in a nut shop. He sees peanuts at 65 cents a pound. He sees cashews at $1.25 a pound. Smith wants some peanuts and some cashews, just as you and I probably would if we were in that shop.

Does he say, "Give me a half pound of peanuts and a half pound of cashews," as any sane person would do? In Algebraland no one ever behaves that sensibly. What Smith says goes something like this:

"Mix me enough peanuts at 65 cents a pound with enough cashews at $1.25 a pound so that I will have four pounds of mixed nuts worth $3.79."

If it isn't nuts that the folks of Algebraland are trying to get mixed in just the right proportion, then it's fertilizers with nitrates. They are forever trying to puzzle out how much fertilizer with 7 percent nitrate and how much fertilizer with 20 percent nitrate must be mixed to produce four tons of fertilizer with 13 percent nitrate.

Trying to answer questions like these cannot be an easy way to spend your days, particularly if you are the kind of person who doesn't even know how old you are.

Another peculiarity of the folks of Algebraland is their approach to travel. Compare it with ours. If we want to drive from Washington and arrive at Woods Hole, Mass., by 6 p.m., we do a simple calculation to find out what time we should start; 480 miles at 60 miles an hour will require 8 hours' driving time. Allow another hour for pit stops. Answer: leave at 9 a.m.

In Algebraland, no one ever wants to know anything so useful. They want to know instead about someone else who will be driving south from Woods Hole at the same time they are driving north.

"Look," they say to you, "suppose I leave Washington at 9 a.m. averaging 60 miles an hour, and Joe leaves Woods Hole at 10:30 a.m. averaging 63 miles an hour. How many miles will I have driven when Joe's car passes mine on his way south?"

Persons with reflective minds often have difficulty with these problems. They cannot understand why anyone should deplete his energies trying to solve them. Of what possible use can they be, they ask, anywhere outside Algebraland?

Well, children, one never knows. Suppose, one of these days when you are half as old as your mother and three years younger than Cousin Sue was six years ago, that you are driving to Woods Hole with fertilizer containing 7 percent nitrate and Joe, who started out 90 minutes later from Woods Hole, is driving south with fertilizer containing 20 percent nitrate ...

Oh, forget it.

The First Lady: No One Could Change My Image

By Frances Lewine

WASHINGTON (AP).—Pat Nixon, ending her first year as First Lady, says the thing she enjoys most about the White House "is to share it with others." She misses most "the choice I used to have to just go where I wanted."

The President's wife said appointment of a new advertising-television oriented press staff doesn't mean she's seeking a new image. "No one could change my image. I could never change."

She set to rest rumors that her thinness comes from ill health, saying she had a complete physical exam at Bethesda Naval Medical Center in November and "got 100 percent." There was absolutely nothing wrong, she says. "I didn't even have the least bit of anemia."

Mrs. Nixon says she's thin because "I work hard. I run off a lot of energy."

Happily optimistic, preferring to think of the favorable things happening, Mrs. Nixon feels her husband is doing a superb job and "could do wonders in eight years."

Criticism doesn't bother Mrs. Nixon. "I don't know a man in history who hasn't received criticism," she says.

Sitting in the cheery Oval Room of the family quarters, the first lady was relaxed and unruffled by questions about her public and personal life.

By the Golden Role

She said she lives by the golden rule, doesn't drink, no longer smokes, keeps a diary in her own brand of shorthand but "won't write a book."

She declined to set the record straight on how much she spends on her wardrobe. "I love clothes," she says. "I've never been a clotheshorse. I would never want to be among the ten best dressed. I think it's very important to represent American women and be fashionably dressed. It's certainly not the greatest thing in life."

Mrs. Nixon wants to reinstate the campus trip postponed by her flu last October and make it next spring because she's impressed with what young people are doing in areas of social betterment. "I think it's good to give them credit. Young people are lumped together and judged by the few."

She advices protesters "there are ways to work through the system," maintains the Nixon administration "is open to young people. They have access. I hear from them constantly. I'm proud of young people. They're doing a wonderful job."

She reports the Nixons didn't hear or see the thousands of Vietnam Moratorium marchers parading with peace candles around the White House in November. "We're quite a ways from the street. We weren't aware of any special noise or commotion," she says.

A problem of getting exercise and fresh air prompts the Nixons to spend so many weekends at Camp David in the Maryland mountains and at their vacation homes in Florida and California.

"We are shut in" in the White House, Mrs. Nixon says. They could take a turn around the south driveway "but what's the fun with people watching?" the first lady asks.

Walking is one of the things Mrs. Nixon misses most and it is places like Camp David that "we can get out."

She also wishes she would go shopping or visit museums the way she used to. She tried shopping once in Washington, but "I didn't get anything done" for signing autographs. But a recent dinner out in New York was a treat and Mrs. Nixon promises "We're going to do more of that."

If she had it to do all over again, what sort of life would Mrs. Nixon prefer?

"I never re-live, even in my thoughts, my life. I always would have been busy. A jet set life wouldn't have interested me at all," she said.

Mrs. Nixon, now 57, came to the White House with more experience than most first ladies, having served eight years as a vice-president's wife. She said she learned a lot in those years from Mamie Eisenhower, a "superb hostess. She always made people feel at home."

She finds this first year "has gone terribly fast . . . I can hardly believe we're here. I never take it for granted. It's always a thrill."

Mrs. Nixon gets along on six or seven hours sleep, is up by 7:30 a.m., finds breakfasting alone "the most relaxing part of the day." She reads newspapers over orange juice, toast and coffee in the family's west hall sitting room. She says she reads three Washington newspapers and The New York Times "to keep abreast . . . in case anyone asks me anything."

She has had an outpouring of friendly mail—over 45,000 pieces, including 5,000 get-well cards when Tricia was ill last summer. She spends four hours a day keeping up with it because "I feel it keeps me close to people."

AP.

A Day at a Time

The Nixons often discuss everything but she doesn't offer the President advice. While she'd like her husband to finish what he started—Mrs. Nixon said she isn't thinking about re-election. "I've always had the philosophy of living a day at a time—you're too busy to be thinking ahead."

The Nixons try to have dinner together. Mrs. Nixon plans their menus. They don't like elaborate or rich food. And dinner music—favorites like Zhivago and Roger Williams—is piped through a speaker Mrs. Nixon said she had hidden in the draperies.

The Nixons "don't have time for a lot of close friends" now, mostly members of the staff. "That's why I enjoy the girls so much," Mrs. Nixon observed, "I just couldn't live without our girls."

As a mother-in-law, Mrs. Nixon doesn't discuss such things as military status with David Eisenhower, "I don't butt in. I don't try to give advice or snoop. That's why he likes to come here." She doesn't think Julie will come to live in the White House if David goes into service.

"I think she'd go with David wherever he went."

PEOPLE:

She Dines With Guests At Her Own Wake

It may have been the strangest invitation anyone ever received. Friends of Mrs. V. Faou in the little French village of Dinenalt near Rennes were asked to call on her on Sunday for something to eat to celebrate her death. Mrs Faou, 70, sent out invitations saying: "I intend to celebrate my burial before time since there won't be one. Come then and take something with me tomorrow." Mrs. Faou explained that she was donating her eyes and her body to science and won't be buried.

* * *

Long-distance swimmer Louis Lourmais cancelled plans to swim 130 miles down the St. Lawrence River and returned to Montreal Friday after completing 40 miles of the trip. The exhausted oceanographer battled high winds and eight-foot waves before crawling to land through river ice and shore marsh. He said he was lost for nearly five hours before he gave up the swim. A boat accompanying him downriver lost and found him 10 separate times before abandoning him entirely and heading for shore. "They could have all been killed if they hadn't gone back to shore," he said. Lourmais, 49, a native of Brest, Brittany, entered the river at noon last Wednesday.

* * *

It was a case of no scotch on the rocks. A canister filled with 4,250 gallons of Scotch whisky fell off a West German cargo ship three weeks ago. The canister was found Friday on Scotland's rocky coast. The whisky was gone.

* * *

Bill Toomey, the Olympic decathlon champion who set a world record of 8,417 points Thursday, said Friday in Santa Barbara, Calif., that he will be married "in a couple of weeks" to England's **Mary Rand**, a former Olympic gold medal winner. "It's going to be a very private thing," the 30-year-old Toomey said. "I'm not sure of the date yet." The marriage will take place in Laguna Beach, Calif. Toomey, a teacher at Santa Barbara City College, was named in Miss Rand's recent divorce suit.

* * *

A cake for 300 persons, complete with a long-haired, miniature bridegroom, is being planned for the wedding of entertainer **Tiny Tim** and his fiancée, **Vicki Budinger**. It will be baked in Wilmington, Del., in time for the pair to be married Wednesday night on network television.

* * *

San Francisco police were not cheered by "Santa Claus," **Lola**

Tiny Tim

Raquel's "Merry Christm message. Thus, they arres the lass Friday on charges disturbing the peace as stood in the middle of S Francisco's financial dist distributing candy and stopp all traffic. The 26-year- "Santa" had written the n sage across her bare breasts

* * *

William Everson, 57, dramatically stripped off monastic habit last week, w ed no time. He was mar Saturday in a civil ceremon Mandocino, Calif. Everson, was a celebrated poet as Bro Antoninus of the Domin Order, wed Susan Erickson of Stinson Beach, Calif. Bro Antoninus shed his monk's last Sunday during a p reading performance at University of California Davis. He said he was les the religious life because he in love and decided to mar

* * *

The U.S. Coast Guard aux flotilla of Pottstown, Pa., sented its safe boating s last week to a local mag publisher—John Paul Jon

* * *

Superior Court Judge Locke has sentenced Springer to jail for one yea ordered her to read and a report on a book of l relationships entitled "Th of Loving." Mrs. Spring was jailed for having slug deputy sheriff in Visalia, fornia.

* * *

It looks like the Loch monster may have seriou petition in South Africa tourists in Kruger Nationa have reported seeing a elephant. The elephant scribed as a "male jumbo "pearly pink" in color. Sa first witness, "His eyes pink and his eyelashes white, and when he flapp ears you could see the pi behind them. We were all cold sober when we saw

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